Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. Terms, $2 per year in advance

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M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

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FARMERS, Look to Your Interests,

AND BUY ONE OF

SPROUT'S COMBINED

HAY FORK AND KNIFE,

THE BEST AND ONY PERFECTLY COMBINED

Hay Fork and Knife Manufactured.

EVERY FORK WARRANTED.

As only a limited number can be supplied for this county, orders for this celebrated Hay Fork and Knife should be sent in early to

GEORGE HUNTLEY, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agent for Cambria County,

Who can also supply WOODEN PULLEYS, which are far superior to Iron Pulleys. Also, STEEL GRAPPLES for fastenining Pulleys to Beams or Rafters—the most convenient fastening yet introduced, as they can be put up or taken down without the use of ladders.

Ebensburg, Dec. 9, 1869 6m

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

IRON AND NAILS,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest logan, in the VERY BEST MANNER on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made by my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can satisfy themselves of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF FRIENDS DEPARTED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Cresson Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in this line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to customers at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits or cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868. 1y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Fisher and Bloodgood Surveys being all patented, those who own portions of them need not apply for Patents. Those who have purchased lots, or parts of tracts, of other bodies of survey which have not been patented, can procure the patents by applying to

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN.

Ebensburg, Nov. 18, 1869. tf.

PETER CAMPBELL'S IMPROVED

BEE HIVE.

The undersigned has secured letters-patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of Bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilator is for the increase of bees.

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be obvious to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees or the condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Bees can be trasferred from a different hive to the improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in this invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL,

Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

The patentee of the above has also invented and patented an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and Company Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [jan.11.'70.-tf.]

WM. R. HUGHES..... R. E. JONES

HUGHES & JONES,

WILMORE, PA.,

Successors to W. R. Hughes. Estab'd 1856.

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

CROCKERY, TINWARE,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

OILS, FISH, &c., &c.,

Would invite particular attention to their large and splendid assortment of GOODS of every description, and especially to their superb stock of BOOTS and SHOES, every article of which will be sold VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE, or in exchange for all kind of Lumber.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for PRODUCE,

Will also deal in Hemlock and all other descriptions of LUMBER, a long experience in the Lumber trade enabling us to deal promptly and satisfactorily with all our customers.

☞ In short, we will sell, for READY PAY, Goods as cheap if not cheaper than any other dealer in the county. Our motto shall be—"Quick Sales, Small Profits and Ready Pay."

By strict attention to business and honest dealing we expect to merit and hope to receive a fair share of public patronage.

HUGHES & JONES.

Wilmore, Feb. 24, 1870.-3m.

CHAMBERSBURG

NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

J. S. NITCH, Pres't. | E. B. ENGLE, Sec'y.
W. G. REED, Treas'r. | T. B. JENKINS, Sup't.

Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa.

The conductors of this establishment, esteeming their character and business reputation above transient gains, have determined to produce

Such a quality of NURSERY STOCK

as shall give entire satisfaction to their customers. They cultivate all varieties of

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,
ROSES AND BEDDING PLANTS,

that are grown by the very best nurserymen.

The undersigned has been appointed Resident Agent at Johnstown for the above establishment. Catalogues supplied and full information furnished upon application.

W. L. AMER,

Feb. 3.-3m. Johnstown, Pa.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Lamb's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Inks, Ronalls, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red INK, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail.

LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FARMERS AND OTHERS

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET

ONE OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Lima Double-Geared

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES,

FOR WHICH

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Is Sole Agent for Cambria County.

The Poet's Department.

Under the Beautiful Moon.

Under the beautiful moon to-night
Silently sleeps the crowded town;
Tenderly, dreamily, floats the light,
Over the wanderers up and down.
Echoing faintly along the street,
Ever are heard the restless feet,
Plodding so wearily,
Sadly and drearily,
Onward the last of a hope to meet.

Under the beautiful moon there sleeps
Many and many a fair young face,
Many and many a mother weeps
Bitterly over her child's disgrace.
Smiles be they false, till the sun is set,
Under the moon may the cheeks be wet,
Sighing, tearfully,
Sadly and fearfully,
Many a heart would fain forget!

Under the beautiful moon there go,
Flaunting their shame in its holy light,
Forms of loveliness to and fro,
Straying from purity far by night,
Goodness and truth for the light of day,
Under the moon may the bad have sway:
O! could the beautiful
Ever be dutiful,
Loving might gladden their hearts away.

Under the beautiful moon there rest
Vicious and pure, and the hours go on—
Souls that in love and life are blest,
Faces of wretchedness pale and wan.
Happiness under the moon may sleep,
Misery under the moon may weep,
Grievingly, sobbingly,
Painfully, throbbingly,
Hearts may make moan over sorrows deep.

Under the beautiful moon to-night,
Many will dream of the loved and lost,
Many live over with sad delight [most:
Hours when they suffered and sorrowed
Tears for the lost when the day is fled,
Under the moon may their names be said:
Fondly, endearingly,
Never so cheeringly,
Memory breathes of the loved and dead.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

GORRY O'LANUS' EPISTLE.

"SHOO FLY."

You have no doubt heard the popular song of the period,

Which is "Shoo Fly, Don't Bodder Me."

All the colored minstrel troops sing it.
All the newsboys sing it.
All the other boys sing it.
They play it on the hand organ.
Young ladies play it on the piano.
Everybody is playing, singing or whistling it.
There is no escaping it.
It is "Shoo Fly" everywhere.
They have Shoo Fly neck-ties.
Shoo Fly caps, Shoo Fly scarf-pins,
Shoo Fly everything.

In the summer time we expect to put up with the fly nuisances, but in winter we ought to have some relief.

Fortunately for the author of this ditty, he is unknown.

If he wasn't there is no telling what an exasperated public might do.

There are limits to human endurance.

It must have been written by some insane negro minstrel, who was haunted by some spectral fly that he had sometime swallowed in his whisky.

But why should he inflict this fly on us, and keep us Shoo-ing him forever.

Now just read over the words of the song, and say if any sane man could have written it.

He commences with "I feel, I feel, I feel like a morning star."

When he commenced he evidently didn't know what he felt like, and kept up the repetition until he thought of something, and he happened to think of a morning star, though why an evening star or a comet wouldn't have done as well is a mystery to me.

How does a morning star feel?

Having been up all night, it possibly feels a little hazy, and perhaps that was the condition of the author, and makes him so nervous about the fly.

His adjuration to the fly not to bother him, would be intelligible if he didn't assign such an absurd reason for making the request.

He says:

"Shoo fly don't bodder me,
'Cause I belong to company B."

A reason which no insect could be expected to comprehend.

Or any other man.

What should a fly care for company B, or any other company?

Company B may have a great reputation as fly-killers but I never heard of it.

That is all there is to the song.

It's sublime idiocy completely unsets the intellect, and we have to give Shoo Fly up as an incomprehensible mania that seized on the musical portion of the community.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage,
To rend a rock or charm a cabbage."

But can music be linked with sense? I know it is hard to get mere words to be kept up to musical notes.

Our choir sometimes gets into difficulties with words which don't harmonize with the notes.

Like true artists, they stick to the music, and the English language has to suffer.

They think nothing of stretching "glory" to a word of six syllables, and as for "hallelujah," there is no limit to its elasticity.

Any person who has doubts of the flexibility of the English language should go to church, where they keep a fashionable choir.

On the operatic stage they give the performance in the Italian tongue, and it is a good idea, because nobody tries to make out what they are singing about, and it is just as intelligible as singing in English.

The composer who first boldly let plain English slide, and launched into the chorus of, "tu-lal-la trulal, li trulal li lay," cut the Gordian knot at once, and opened the door to any absurdity.

Even in this direction, the musical invention was limited to, fol de lol lol, fol lol de di day, and rumti iddity, bow wow wow wow, until a minstrel genius struck out the stunning chorus of sing-song, polly won't you ki me, oh.

To learn that was an achievement—it was a stroke of incoherent genius—and still rans Shoo Fly in the shade.

It doesn't do to have the words of a song too sensible and intelligent; the musical mind wants something simple.

Some people can't learn long verses.

I knew two men that were both struck with that touching melody, "Pat Maloy," when it first came out.

One had a good voice, but no memory; he could remember the tune but not the words.

The other had no voice, but his memory was good.

They struck a partnership—one was to do the words the other the melody, and gave it as a duet.

I don't know how they made out; they rehearsed in private, and hasn't it sufficiently perfect to perform when I last heard them.

There are many people I know, who are very fond of music, and would be good singers if they could only catch the melody, and remember the words.

That's how it is I suppose why "Shoo Fly" has been adopted—it does not strain the intellect to remember the words.

A minister in Brooklyn has introduced it in the church, by observing to his hearers, in a moment of pious information, that he "felt like a morning star," and I shouldn't wonder if the organist of his church had bought the music with a view of arranging it for a voluntary.

If it should become popular in fashionable churches, and there is no telling but it might, as Offenbach is getting stale, the variations of the operatic choirs will [illegible] something towards scaring that p[illegible] away.

I knew an American citizen [illegible] school, who told me sadly that h[illegible] all respect for that good old [illegible] Yankee Doodle, after hearin[illegible] play it on his fiddle with va[illegible]

Yankee Doodle had beco[illegible] ted in the performance, th[illegible] it never would come togeth[illegible]

What can be cured, m[illegible] and we must endure "Sh[illegible] ceases to float on the wi[illegible]

The public taste, m[illegible] wise, is fickle. It cra[illegible] time will get tired of [illegible] ing star, and "Shoo Fl[illegible] will go "Up in a Balloon," with "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," "Champagne Charlie," and other played-out musical afflictions.

GORRY O'LANUS.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.—Day after day we have repeated pictures of the breaking up of households and the ruin of once happy firesides. All the circumstances attending these unfortunate disagreements are paraded in either the gaudy colors of the reporter's depraved taste, or the sickening details of the evidence at court, making public the miserable private histories of the parties interested. The Albany *Argus* commends the law adopted by the Catholics, which obliges the public announcement of all proposed marriage contracts for two successive Sabbaths previous to the solemnization of the ceremony. This custom is a step in the proper direction, as it gives the lady an opportunity of being informed of the existence of any obstacles to the marriage. Many females have thus been saved from the terrible abyss of sin and misery consequent on marrying a bad man. It is suggested, however, that an equally sure way to prevent unhappy marriages is for both men and women to keep single until they are old enough to know their own minds, and have sense enough generally to know something about each other. A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* puts forth some very peculiar, but altogether sound philosophy on this subject. He defines marriage as the "hoop that binds civilization together;" and predicts that until its duties and obligations become universally recognized, society must remain more or less disorganized."

A SHARP YOUNG WOMAN.—The Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* relates that a young lady from the country recently engaged as saleswoman with a dry goods firm in that city. Though new at the business, she soon became proficient.—Like the other employes, she had the privilege of buying at cost price any goods she wanted for her own use. She was an extensive purchaser from time to time, on this basis, and at the end of two months gave up her position. Very soon after she was married; as was also her sister at the same time; and it turned out that she had entered upon the clerkship merely to enjoy the perquisite of buying at cost price the liberal supply of dry goods so mysteriously necessary on such occasions. Her employer is not anxious to engage any more young lady clerks from the country.

A REMARKABLE PRISONER.

In 1831-2 there lived in Monroe county, Mississippi, a planter named Wooley. He was a half-breed, at least there was a good deal of Cherokee Indian in him. He owned about two hundred slaves, and had all the worst habits of the old-time planter—drinking, gambling and horse racing. These pursuits alternated formed his sole occupation, the plantation being managed by an overseer. He had the sole virtue of possessing a sort of Indian veneration for the sacredness of his word. He would not execute a note for any purchase whatever, and held all men in sovereign contempt who violated their pledged word. He had no compunction in killing a man in what he deemed a just quarrel; but his word was his bond. This was his well-known character, and he could have got credit for thousands on his word easier than other men could have got hundreds. At the time we speak of he had killed several persons in gambling quarrels, and he was looked upon as a man not to be crossed except at the risk of life.

One night while playing cards in Col. [illegible]'s, a quarrel arose about the game. His opponent was a known desperado, and he gave the lie to Wooley's statement about the game. Bowies flashed out simultaneously—both were slightly wounded, when a lucky blow laid Wooley's opponent dead upon the floor. Next morning Wooley was arrested—arrested because he did not care that it should be otherwise. Wooley had carried his killing so far that the judge felt bound to commit him, in order to avoid the imputation of being effected either by fear of his desperadoism or wealth. Accordingly to jail went Wooley. The jailor was a weak man—weak in courage and weak to resist the influence of a douceur. After bearing his confinement for a day or two Wooley sent for the jailor.

"See here Jim," said he, "you know me; you know I never break my word. Now, I want to go out and have a social game with the boys. You can just leave me the key, and when it get's bed time I will come, lock myself in, and it will be all right."

This arrangement was [illegible]ored by materials [illegible]ht after night and enjoy his [illegible]ourt sitting soon, [illegible]d giving bail in [illegible] released. [illegible] soner. Wooley [illegible]ury returned a [illegible]udge sentenced [illegible]entiary at [illegible]re duly made [illegible]l to start with [illegible]ey demurred [illegible]he," that the [illegible]he trip—and [illegible]ar drive me [illegible], and save all expenses. [illegible]ot the papers?"

The sheriff produced them, and ere he was aware, Wooley seized them and put them in his pocket.

"All right," said he; "I shall be off to-morrow morning."

The sheriff knew he had a desperate customer to deal with, but when he refused that Wooley never broke his word, and had, besides, over $100,000 worth of property he could move, he made a virtue of necessity, and left things to take their turn.

True to his word Wooley left for Jackson and in time arrived. Putting up at the Mansion House he sallied out, visited all the gambling hells with which that town even then abounded, and the next morning drove up to the penitentiary. Entering the ward room, he inquired:

"Where shall I find the warden?"

"I am the man," said Colonel Dickson.

"Well, I've brought you a prisoner."

"Where is he?" inquired the warden.

"Here, I am the man," said Wooley handed over the sheriff's mittimus.

The warden was amazed. He had a lunatic to deal with, or had the man killed the sheriff and then come to the prison to defy him? He could not tell; but he determined quickly to keep the man since he offered himself.

"Now," said Wooley, "let's go through this place and see how it looks," and through they went. As they returned to the guard room, Wooley had talked so pleasantly that the warden felt reassured and said jocosely:

"Now, Mr. Wooley, what branch of the business do you think you would like best?"

"To tell the truth, colonel," said Wooley, "I never did a day's work in my life, and I don't think I'd like any of your cussed trades. I'll tell you how we can fix it, I'll clerk for you, just for the name of the thing, and we'll live jollily together, till the year's up."

The warden saw that he had a character to deal with, and concluded that a man who would go into prison on his own accord, would not run away and accordingly; nominal clerk or companion by day, and a gambler by night. He kept the ward room supplied with Havanas, and a dry nook in the office always contained the best of liquors. His year up, he left on regretting but regretted, for at heart he was a good fellow, and made the warden a good companion.

Such was justice in Mississippi forty years ago; but such an incident as this could have hardly occurred elsewhere.

AN OLD BLOCKADE RUNNER.

A Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes:

"Captain Fenn Peck is an old and successful blockade runner, and converses freely upon his exploits during the war. He is sixty-four years old, hale and hearty, although touched with paralysis, and believes that he will live to see many young men buried. He was opposed to secession, but when South Carolina went out he fell into the line with the rest of his fellow citizens of Charleston, and, turning his nautical knowledge to account, became a blockade runner.

"Whenever I found how things were going," said he, to three or four of the Cincinnatians seated in his cabin, sipping otard and water, this morning, as the City Point spread over the sparkling crest of the Atlantic, "I made up my mind. I bid my folks good-bye, and told them I was going to Kentucky and Tennessee to buy cattle, (and the jolly old salt laughed at the conceit,) but I was going farther. I took an old carpet-sack, some old clothes, four pounds of plug tobacco and a bottle of whiskey, and headed for Louisville, where I spent one night. My next stopping place was at Niagara Falls, where people's baggage was examined by the revenue officers.

"What have you there, old gentleman?" asked a smart fellow, with a gold band on his cap.

"A few old clothes, some tobacco, and a bottle of whiskey," I answered. "Won't you have some?"

"No, thank you; not now," says he. "Pass along."

You better believe I feel relieved, for you see I had sterling exchange for $500,000 sewed up in a collar of an old coat in my carpet-sack, and I'd have felt cheap going back to Charleston without it.

Well, I went to England. That was in June, 1861, and I returned in December following, with a ship load of arms and munitions of war which were safely landed in Charleston.

"How much money did you make, Captain?"

"Well, sir, I made $15,000 in gold on that trip; paid $5,000 that I owed in Charleston, made my family comfortable, and took a few thousand back to England for safe keeping. I had $360,000 in Confederate bonds when the war closed, and I have it yet."

"Do you ever expect to realize anything from them?"

"No, sir—not a thing. I had some notion of papering my sitting room with them last year. No, sir; all the money I made out of the war just paid that debt, kept my family in comfort, and left me $7,000 in gold on deposit in England."

"How long did you run the blockade?"

"All through the war."

"Were you never caught?"

"No sir, never, but came near being captured by the Rhode Island, off Nassau. I was in command of the Margaret and Jessie, with a cargo of cotton for England. The Rhode Island spied her and made right for us. They fired two hundred and odd shots; several struck us, but only one done any damage. It tore a four foot hole in our boiler, and I run the vessel into the shoals at Nassau. The crew escaped; wreckers came down and saved the vessel and claimed salvage."

"Did you run the same vessel all through the war?"

"No, sir; I commanded several—the Bermuda, the Cecile, the Kate, the Margaret and Jessie, and the Leopard, afterward called the Stonewall Jackson. The Cecile, Kate and Stonewall were lost; the rest came out all right. I made thirteen trips in all, and never was caught. Look here, now, you mustn't tell this; I see you are takin' notes."

"Oh! no, no; wouldn't tell it to anybody for the world. Oh, no!"

"All right, gentlemen, let us take another drop of that brandy."

"Where did you run principally, Captain?"

"Well, sir, some times to Charleston, but mostly into Wilmington."

"Were you not afraid of the torpedoes in the Charleston harbor?"

"No, sir. I had a chart of the harbor, prepared by the Confederate engineers and torpedo corps, showing where the things were sunk, and simply steered clear of them. The main ship channel never was obstructed during the war, and any ship could have come in, but it seems they were afraid."

"Well, some of them did come in, in spite of the torpedoes."

"Yes, sir, the Ironsides passed right over a torpedo made out of a thirty-foot boiler, charged with 4,000 pounds of powder, and sunk only a mile from Fort Sumter, but it seems as though Providence ordered it otherwise. The thing did not explode as the vessel touched; they then tried the galvanic battery on the shore, for the torpedo corps were ashore expecting to see her blown into the air, but the battery would not explode it either. I always believed that the fellow who fastened the wires fixed them so they would not work, and a great many others were of my opinion."

The Alaska Herald is sold by Agrapius Honcharenko; the publisher, for three rascotchki per annum. The CAMBRIA FREEMAN costs only $2,00 per annum. Any one can easily see the difference with half an eye.

MARRIAGE,

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Marriage is a fair transaction on the face ov it.

But there iz quite too often put up jobs in it.

It is an old institushion, older than the pyramids, and as phull ov hyrogliphics that nobody can parse.

History holds its tongue who the pair was who first put on the silken harness, and promised to work kind in it thru thick and thin, up hill and down, and on the level, rain or shine, survive or perish, sink or swim, drown or flote.

But whoever they was, they must have made a good thing of it, or so menny ov their posterity would not hev harnessed up since and drove out.

There iz a grate moral grip to marriage; it is the mortar that holds the soshul bricks together.

But their ain't but dern few pholks who put their money in matrimony who could set down and give a good written opinyan whi on arth they cum to did it.

This is a grate proof that it iz one ov them natral kind ov acksidents that must happen, jist az birds fly ont ov the nest, when they hav feathers enuff, without being able tew tell why.

Sum marry for duty, and never diskover their mistake; this iz lucky.

Sum marry for money, and don't see it.

Sum marry for pedigree, and feel big for six months, and then very sensibly cum tew the conclusion that pedigree ain't no better than skim-milk.

Sum marry bekawse they hav bin high-sized sum where else; this iz a cross match, a bay and a sorrel; pride may make it endurable.

Sum marry for love without a cent in their pocket, nor a friend in the world, nor a crop ov pedigree. This looks desperate, *but it iz the strength ov the game.*

If marrying for love ain't a success then matrimony is a dead beet.

Sum marry because they think wimmin will be scarce next year, and live to wonder how the crop holds out.

Sum marry to get rid of themselves, and discover that the game waz one that two could play at, and neither win.

Sum marry, they can't tell why, and live, they can't tell how.

Sum marry the second time to get even, and find it a gambling game—the more they put down the less they win.

Sum marry tew be happy, and not finding, wonder where all the happiness goes to when it dies.

Almost everybody gets married, and it is a good joke.

Sum marry in haste, and then sit down and think it carefully over.

Sum think it over careful fust, and then set down and marry.

Both ways are right, if they hit the mark.

Sum marry rakes to convert them. This is a little risky, and takes a smart missionary to do it.

Sum marry coquetts. This is like buying a poor farm heavily mortgaged, and working the balance ov your days to clear orf the mortgages.

Married life haz its chances, and this iz just what gives it its flavor. Every boddy haz tew shoot with the chances, because every boddy expects tew win. But I am authorised tew state that everybody don't win.

But, after all, married life iz full az certain as dry goods bizness.

No man can swear exactly where he will fetch up when he touches calico.

Eno man kan tell just what calico has made up its mind to do next.

Calico don't know eben herself.

Dry goods ov all kinds in the chilli ov circumstanesis.

Sum never marry, but this iz just az risky; the disease is the same, with another name to.

The man who stands on the banks shivering, and dassent, iz more apt tew ketch cold than him who pitches his head fust into the river.

There iz but few who never marry bekaus they *don't*—they all hanker and most ov them starve with bread before them (spread on both sides), jist for the lack ov grit.

Marry, yung f[illegible] iz mi motto!

I hev tried it, and I know what I am talking about.

If enny boddy asks yu will you get married (if it needs be), tell him *you don't recollect.*

Marriage is a safe way to gamble—if yu win, yu win a pile, and if you lose, yu don't lose enny thing, only the privilege of living dismally alone, and soaking your own feet.

I repeat it in italics, *marry yung!*

There is but one good excuse for marriage into a club and that is—*a second marriage.*—New York Weekly.

A FURLOUGH.—Harry McArther used to tell of an Irishman, who was seen at the trenches of Yorktown, holding his hand above the earth-works. His Captain asked him:

"What are you doing that for Pat?"

He replied, with a grin and a working of his fingers:

"Tim feelin' for a furlough, sure!"

Just then a minie ball struck his arm below the wrist. Slowly drawing it down and grasping it with the other hand to restrain the blood, while a queer expression of pain and humor passed over his face, he exclaimed:

"An' faith, it's a discharge!"

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. HE IS A FR EMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. Terms, $2 per year in adv ance

VOLUME 4. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870. NUMBE R 11.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

FARMERS, Look to Your Interests,

AND BUY ONE OF

SPROUT'S COMBINED

HAY FORK AND KNIFE,

THE BEST AND ONY PERFECTLY COMBINED

Hay Fork and Knife Manufactured.

EVERY FORK WARRANTED.

As only a limited number can be supplied for this county, orders for this celebrated Hay Fork and Knife should be sent in early to

GEORGE HUNTLEY, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agent for Cambria County,

Who can also supply WOODEN PULLEYS, which are far superior to Iron Pulleys. Also, STEEL GRAPPLES for fastening Pulleys to Beams or Rafters—the most convenient fastenings yet introduced, as they can be put up or taken down without the use of ladders.

Ebensburg, Dec. 9, 1869 6m.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest negro, in the VERY BEST MANNER and the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF FRIENDS DEPARTED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Cambria Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in this line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to customers, cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits of the business of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868-1y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Fisher and Bloodgood Surveys being all patented, those who own portions of them need not apply for Patents. Those who have purchased parts, or parts of tracts, of other bodies of survey which have not been patented, can procure the patents by applying to

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN.

Ebensburg, Nov. 18, 1869.-tf.

PETER CAMPBELL'S IMPROVED

BEE HIVE.

The undersigned has secured letters-patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of Bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilation is for the increase of bees.

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be obvious to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees or the condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Bees can be trasferred from a different hive to the improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in this invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL.

Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

The patentee of the above has also invented and obtained an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and County Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [jan.11.'70.-tf.]

WM. R. HUGHES. R. E. JONES

HUGHES & JONES,

WILMORE, PA.,

Successors to W. R. Hughes. Estab'd 1856.

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FOREIGN & DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
CROCKERY, TINWARE,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
OILS, FISH, &c. &c.

Would invite particular attention to their large and splendid assortment of GOODS of every description, and especially to their superb stock of BOOTS and SHOES, every article of which will be sold VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE, or in exchange for all kind of Lumber.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for PRODUCE.

Will also deal in Hemlock and all other descriptions of LUMBER, a long experience in the Lumber trade enabling us to deal promptly and satisfactorily with all our customers.

In short, we will sell, for READY PAY, Goods as cheap if not cheaper than any other dealer in the county. Our motto shall be—"Quick Sales, Small Profits and Ready Pay."

By strict attention to business and honest dealing we expect to merit and hope to receive a fair share of public patronage.

HUGHES & JONES.

Wilmore, Feb. 24, 1870.-3m.

CHAMBERSBURG NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

J. S. NIXON, Pres't. | E. B. ENGLE, Sec'y.
W. G. REED, Treas'r. | T. B. JENKINS, Sup't.

Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa.

The conductors of this establishment, esteeming their character and business reputation above transient gains, have determined to produce

Such a quality of NURSERY STOCK

as shall give entire satisfaction to their customers. They cultivate all varieties of

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,
ROSES AND BEDDING PLANTS,

that are grown by the very best nurserymen.

The undersigned has been appointed Resident Agent at Johnstown for the above establishment. Catalogues supplied and full information furnished upon application.

W. L. ABERS,
Johnstown, Pa.

Feb. 3.-2m.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Keon's, Ball's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Inks, Ronilo, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Blanks, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FARMERS AND OTHERS

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET

ONE OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Lima Double-Geared

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES,

FOR WHICH

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Is Sole Agent for Cambria County.

The Poet's Department.

Under the Beautiful Moon.

Under the beautiful moon to-night
Silently sleeps the crowded town;
Tenderly, dreamily, floats the light,
Over the wanderers up and down.
Echoing faintly along the street,
Ever are heard the restless feet,
Plodding so wearily,
Sadly and drearily,
Onward the last of a hope to meet.

Under the beautiful moon there sleeps
Many and many a fair young face,
Many and many a mother weeps
Bitterly over her child's disgrace.
Smiles be they false, till the sun is set,
Under the moon may the cheeks be wet,
Sighing, tearfully,
Sadly and fearfully,
Many a heart would fain forget!

Under the beautiful moon there go,
Flaunting their shame in its holy light,
Fairy of loveliness to and fro,
Straying from purity far by night.
Goodness and truth for the light of day,
Under the moon may the bad have sway:
O! could the beautiful
Ever be dutiful,
Loving might gladden their hearts away.

Under the beautiful moon there rest
Vicious and pure, and the hours go on—
Souls that in love and life are blest,
Faces of wretchedness pale and wan.
Happiness under the moon may sleep,
Misery under the moon may weep,
Grievingly, sobbingly,
Painfully, throbbingly,
Hearts may make moan over sorrows deep.

Under the beautiful moon to-night,
Many will dream of the loved and lost,
Many live over with sad delight [most:
Hours when they suffered and sorrowed
Tears for the lost when the day is fled,
Under the moon may their names be said:
Fondly, endearingly,
Never so cheeringly,
Memory breathes of the loved and dead.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

CORRY O'LANUS' EPISTLE.

"SHOO FLY."

You have no doubt heard the popular song of the period,

Which is "Shoo Fly, Don't Bodder Me."

All the colored minstrel troops sing it.
All the newsboys sing it.
All the other boys sing it.
They play it on the hand organ.
Young ladies play it on the pianer.
Everybody is playing, singing or whistling it.
There is no escaping it.
It is "Shoo Fly" everywhere.
They have Shoo Fly neck-ties.
Shoo Fly caps, Shoo Fly scarf-pins,
Shoo Fly everything.

In the summer time we expect to put up with the fly nuisances, but in winter we ought to have some relief.

Fortunately for the author of this ditty, he is unknown.

If he wasn't there is no telling what an exasperated public might do.

There are limits to human endurance.

It must have been written by some insane negro minstrel, who was haunted by some spectral fly that he had sometime swallowed in his whisky.

But why should he inflict this fly on us, and keep us Shoo-ing him forever.

Now just read over the words of the song, and say if any sane man could have written it.

He commences with "I feel, I feel, I feel like a morning star."

When he commenced, he evidently didn't know what he felt like, and kept up the repetition until he thought of something, and he happened to think of a morning star, though why an evening star or a comet wouldn't have done as well is a mystery to me.

How does a morning star feel?

Having been up all night, it possibly feels a little hazy, and perhaps that was the condition of the author, and makes him so nervous about the fly.

His adjuration to the fly not to bother him, would be intelligible if he didn't assign such an absurd reason for making the request.

He says:

"Shoo fly don't bodder me,
'Cause I belong to company B."

A reason which no insect could be expected to comprehend.

Or any other man.

What should a fly care for company B, or any other company?

Company B may have a great reputation as fly killers but I never heard of it.

That is all there is to the song.

It's sublime idiocy completely upsets the intellect, and we have to give Shoo Fly up as an incomprehensible mania that seized on the musical portion of the community.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage,
To mend a rock or charm a cabbage."

But can music be linked with sense?

I know it is hard to get mere words to be kept up to musical notes.

Our choir sometimes gets into difficulties with words which don't harmonize with the notes.

Like true artists, they stick to the music, and the English language has to suffer.

They think nothing of stretching "glory" to a word of six syllables, and as for "hallelujah," there is no limit to its elasticity.

Any person who has doubts of the flexibility of the English language should go to church, where they keep a fashionable choir.

On the operatic stage they give the performance in the Italian tongue, and it is a good idea, because nobody tries to make out what they are singing about, and it is just as intelligible as singing in English.

The composer who first boldly let plain English slide, and launched into the cho rus of, "tu lal l trulal, li trulal li lay," cut the Gordian knot at once, and opened the door to any absurdity.

Even in this direction, the musical invention was limited to, fol de lol lol, fol lol de di day, and rumti iddity, bow wow wow wow, until a minstrel genius struck out the stunning chorus of sing-song, polly won't you ki me, oh.

To learn that was an achievement—it was a stroke of incoherent genius—and still casts Shoo Fly in the shade.

It doesn't do to have the words of a song too sensible and intelligent; the musical mind wants something simple.

Some people can't learn long verses.

I knew two men that were both struck with that touching melody, "I'at Maloy," when it first came out.

One had a good voice, but no memory; he could remember the tune but not the words.

The other had no voice, but his memory was good.

They struck a partnership—one was to do the words the other the melody, and gave it as a duet.

I don't know how they made out; they rehearsed in private, and hadn't it sufficiently perfect to perform when I last heard them.

There are many people I know, who are very fond of music, and would be good singers if they could only catch the melody, and remember the words.

That's how it is I suppose why "Shoo Fly" has been adopted—it does not strain the intellect to remember the words.

A minister in Brooklyn has introduced it in the church, by observing to his hearers, in a moment of pious information, that he "felt like a morning star," and I shouldn't wonder if the organist of his church had bought the music with a view of arranging it for a voluntary.

If it should become popular in fashionable churches, and there is no telling but it might, as Offenbach is getting stale, the variations of the operatic choirs will do something towards scaring that pesky fly away.

I knew an American citizen of the old school, who told me sadly that he had lost all respect for that good old national air, Yankee Doodle, after hearing Ole Bull play it on his fiddle with variations.

Yankee Doodle had become so dislocated in the performance, that it his mind it never would come together again.

What can't be cured, must be endured, and we must endure "Shoo Fly," until it ceases to float on the wings of popularity.

The public taste, musical and otherwise, is fickle. It craves variety, and in time will get tired of feeling like a morning star, and "Shoo Fly" will go "Up in a Balloon," with "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," "Champagne Charlie," and other played-out musical afflictions.

CORRY O'LANUS.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.—Day after day we have repeated pictures of the breaking up of households and the ruin of once happy firesides. All the circumstances attending these unfortunate disagreements are paraded in either the gaudy colors of the reporter's depraved taste, or the sickening details of the evidence at court, making public the miserable private histories of the parties interested. The Albany *Argus* commends the law adopted by the Catholics, which obliges the public announcement of all proposed marriage contracts for two successive Sabbaths previous to the solemnization of the ceremony. This custom is a step in the proper direction, as it gives the lady an opportunity of being informed of the existence of any obstacles to the marriage. Many females have thus been saved from the terrible abyss of sin and misery consequent on marrying a bad man. It is suggested, however, that an equally sure way to prevent unhappy marriages is for both men and women to keep single until they are old enough to know their own minds, and have sense enough generally to know something about each other. A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* puts forth some very peculiar, but altogether sound philosophy on this subject. He defines marriage as the "hoop that binds civilization together;" and predicts that until its duties and obligations become universally recognized, society must remain more or less disorganized."

A SHARP YOUNG WOMAN.—The Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* relates that a young lady from the country recently engaged as saleswoman with a dry goods firm in that city. Though new at the business, she soon became proficient.—Like the other employes, she had the privilege of buying at cost price any goods she wanted for her own use. She was an extensive purchaser from time to time, on this basis, and at the end of two months gave up her position. Very soon after she was married, as was also her sister at the same time; and it turned out that she had entered upon the clerkship merely to enjoy the perquisite of buying at cost price the liberal supply of dry goods so mysteriously necessary on such occasions. Her employer is not anxious to engage any more young lady clerks from the country.

A REMARKABLE PRISONER.

In 1831-2 there lived in Monroe county, Mississippi, a planter named Wooley. He was a half-breed, at least there was a good deal of Cherokee Indian in him. He owned about two hundred slaves, and had all the worst habits of the old-time planter—drinking, gambling and horse racing. These pursuits alternated formed his sole occupation, the plantation being managed by an overseer. He had the sole virtue of possessing a sort of Indian veneration for the sacredness of his word. He would not execute a note for any purchase whatever, and held all men in sovereign contempt who violated their pledged word. He had no compunction in killing a man in what he deemed a just quarrel; but his word was his bond. This was his well-known character, and he could have got credit for thousands on his word easier than other men could have got hundreds. At the time we speak of he had killed several persons in gambling quarrels, and he was looked upon as a man not to be crossed except at the risk of life.

One night while playing cards in Columbus, a quarrel arose about the game. His opponent was a known desperado, and he gave the lie to Wooley's statement about the game. Bowies flashed out simultaneously—both were slightly wounded, when a lucky blow laid Wooley's opponent dead upon the floor. Next morning Wooley was arrested—arrested because he did not care that it should be otherwise. Wooley had carried his killing so far that the judge felt bound to commit him, in order to avoid the imputation of being effected either by fear of his desperadoism or wealth. Accordingly to jail went Wooley. The jailor was a weak man—weak in courage and weak to resist the influence of a douceur. After bearing his confinement for a day or two Wooley sent for the jailor.

"See here Jim," said he, "you know me; you know I never break my word. Now, I want to go out and have a social game with the boys. You can just leave me the key, and when it get's bed time I will come, lock myself in, and it will be all right."

This argument was enforced by material considerations; and night after night Wooley used to come out and enjoy his nocturnal liberty. The court sitting soon, he got the case put off, and giving bail in the sum of $20,000, was released.

At the next term of the court Wooley was put upon trial; the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the judge sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary at Jackson. The papers were duly made out, and the sheriff proposed to start with him for Jackson, but Wooley demurred.

"You know, sheriff," said he, "that the country is poor—can't afford the trip—and so I'll just let my boy Cæsar drive me down to Jackson, and save all expenses. Got the papers?"

The sheriff produced them, and ere he was aware, Wooley seized them and put them in his pocket.

"All right," said he; "I shall be off to-morrow morning."

The sheriff knew he had a desperate customer to deal with, but when he reflected that Wooley never broke his word, and had, besides, over $100,000 worth of property he could move, he made a virtue of necessity, and left things to take their turn.

True to his word Wooley left for Jackson and in time arrived. Putting up at the Mansion House he sallied out, visited all the gambling hells with which that town even then abounded, and the next morning drove up to the penitentiary. Entering the ward room, he inquired:

"Where shall I find the warden."

"I am the man," said Colonel Dickson.

"Well, I've brought you a prisoner."

"Where is he?" inquired the warden.

"Here, I am the man," and Wooley handed over the sheriff's mittimus.

The warden was amazed. He had a lunatic to deal with, or had the man killed the sheriff and then come to the prison to defy him? He could not tell; but he determined quickly to keep the man since he offered himself.

"Now," said Wooley, "let's go through this place and see how it looks," and through they went. As they returned to the guard room, Wooley had talked so pleasantly that the warden felt reassured and said jocosely:

"Now, Mr. Wooley, what branch of the business do you think you would like best?"

"To tell the truth, colonel," said Wooley, "I never did a day's work in my life, and I don't think I'd like any of your assorted trades. I'll tell you how we can fix it, I'll clerk for you just for the name of the thing, and we'll live jollily together, till the year's up."

The warden saw that he had a character to deal with, and concluded that a man who would go into prison on his own accord, would not run away and be recaptured. Wooley stayed his year accordingly; nominal clerk or companion by day, and a gambler by night. He kept the ward room supplied with Havanas, and a dry nook in the office always contained the best of liquors. His year up, he left unregretting but regretted, for at heart he was a good fellow, and made the warden a good companion.

Such was justice in Mississippi forty years ago; but such an incident as this could have hardly occurred elsewhere.

AN OLD BLOCKADE RUNNER.

A Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes:

"Captain Penn Peck is an old and successful blockade runner, and converses freely upon his exploits during the war. He is sixty-four years old, hale and hearty, although touched with paralysis, and believes that he will live to see many young men buried. He was opposed to secession, but when South Carolina went out he fell into the line with the rest of his fellow citizens of Charleston, and, turning his nautical knowledge to account, became a blockade runner.

"Whenever I found how things were going," said he, to three or four of the Cincinnatians seated in his cabin, sipping otard and water, this morning, as the City Point spread over the sparkling crest of the Atlantic, "I made up my mind. I bid my folks good-bye, and told them I was going to Kentucky and Tennessee to buy cattle, (and the jolly old salt laughed at the conceit,) but I was going farther. I took an old carpet-sack, some old clothes, four pounds of plug tobacco and a bottle of whiskey, and headed for Louisville, where I spent one night. My next stopping place was at Niagara Falls, where people's baggage was examined by the revenue officers.

"What have you there, old gentleman?" asked a smart fellow, with a gold band on his cap.

"A few old clothes, some tobacco, and a bottle of whiskey," I answered. "Won't you have some?"

"No, thank you; not now," says he. "Pass along."

You better believe I feel relieved, for you see I had sterling exchange for $500,-000 sewed up in a collar of an old coat in my carpet-sack, and I'd have felt cheap going back to Charleston without it.

Well, I went to England. That was in June, 1861, and I returned in December following, with a ship load of arms and munitions of war which were safely landed in Charleston.

"How much money did you make, Captain?"

"Well, sir, I made $13,000 in gold on that trip; paid $5,000 that I owed in Charleston, made my family comfortable, and took a few thousand back to England for safe keeping. I had $360,000 in Confederate bonds when the war closed, and I have it yet."

"Do you ever expect to realize anything from them?"

"No, sir, not a thing. I had some notion of papering my sitting room with them last year. No, sir; all the money I made out of the war just paid that debt, kept my family in comfort, and left me $7,000 in gold on deposit in England."

"How long did you run the blockade?"

"All through the war."

"Were you never caught?"

"No sir, never, but came near being captured by the Rhode Island, off Nassau. I was in command of the Margaret and Jessie, with a cargo of cotton for England. The Rhode Island spied her and made right for us. They fired two hundred and odd shots; several struck us, but only one done any damage. It tore a four foot hole in our boiler, and I run the vessel into the shoals at Nassau. The crew escaped; wreckers came down and saved the vessel and claimed salvage."

"Did you run the same vessel all through the war?"

"No, sir; I commanded several—the Bermuda, the Cecile, the Kate, the Margaret and Jessie, and the Leopard, afterward called the Stonewall Jackson. The Cecile, Kate and Stonewall were lost; the rest came out all right. I made thirteen trips in all, and never was caught. Look here, now, you mustn't tell this; I see you are takin' notes."

"Oh! no, no; wouldn't tell it to anybody for the world. Oh, no!"

"All right, gentlemen, let us take another drop of that brandy."

"Where did you run principally, Captain?"

"Well, sir, some times to Charleston, but mostly into Wilmington."

"Were you not afraid of the torpedoes in the Charleston harbor?"

"No, sir. I had a chart of the harbor, prepared by the Confederate engineers and torpedo corps, showing where the things were sunk, and simply steered clear of them. The main ship channel never was obstructed during the war, and any ship could have come in, but it seems they were afraid."

"Well, some of them did come in, in spite of the torpedoes."

"Yes, sir, the Ironsides passed right over a torpedo made out of a thirty-foot boiler, charged with 4,000 pounds of powder, and sunk only a mile from Fort Sumter, but it seems as though Providence ordered it otherwise. The thing did not explode as the vessel touched; they then tried the galvanic battery on the shore, for the torpedo corps were ashore expecting to see her blown into the air, but the battery would not explode it either. I always believed that the fellow who fastened the wires fixed them so they would not work, and a great many others were of my opinion."

This Alaska Herald is sold by Agraphius Honcharenko, the publisher, for three rasostshki per annum. The CAMBRIA FREEMAN costs only $2,00 per annum. Any one can easily see the difference with half an eye.

MARRIAGE,

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Marriage is a fair transaction on the face ov it.

But thare it quite too often put up jobs in it.

It is an old institushion, older than the pyramids, and as phull ov hyrogliphics that nobody can parse.

History holds its tongue who the pair waz who first put on the silken harness, and promised to work kind in it thru thick and thin, up hill and down, and on the level, rain or shine, survive or perish, sink or swim, drown or flote.

But whoever they waz, they must have made a good thing of it, or so menny ov their posterity would not hev harnessed up since and drove out.

Thare iz a grate moral grip to marriage; it is the morter that holds the sooshul bricks together.

But their ain't but darn few pholks who put their money in matrimony who could set down and give a good written opinyan whi on arth they cum to did it.

This is a grate proof that it iz one ov them natrel kind ov acksidents that must happen, jist az birds fly ont ov the nest, when they hav feathers enuff, without being who tew tell why.

Sum marry for buty, and never diskover their mistake; this iz lucky.

Sum marry for money, and don't see it.

Sum marry for pedigree, and feel big for six months, and then very sensibly cum tew the conclusion that pedigree ain't no better than skim-milk.

Sum marry bekawse they hav bin high-minded sum where else; this iz a cross match, a bay and a sorrel; pride may make it endurable.

Sum marry for lore without a cent in their pocket, nor a friend in the world, nor a drop ov pedigree. This looks desperate, *but it iz the strength ov the game.*

If marrying for love ain't a success then matrimony is a dead beet.

Sum marry because they think wimmin will be scarce next year, and live to wonder how the crop holds out.

Sum marry to get rid of themselves, and discover that the game waz one that two could play at, and neither win.

Sum marry, they can't tell why, and live, they can't tell how.

Sum marry the second time to get even, and find it a gambling game—the more they put down the less they win.

Sum marry tew be happy, and not finding, wonder where all the happiness goes to when it dies.

Almost everybody gets married, and it is a good joke.

Sum marry in haste, and then sit down and think it carefully over.

Sum think it over careful fust, and then set down and marry.

Both ways are right, if they hit the mark.

Sum marry rakes to convert them. This is a little risky, and takes a smart missionary to do it.

Sum marry coquettes. This is like buying a poor farm heavily mortgaged, and working the balance ov your days to clear oph the mortgages.

Married life haz its chances, and this iz just what gives it its flavor. Every boddy lives tew skool with the chances, because every boddy expects tew win. But I am authorised tew state that everybody don't win.

But, after all, married life iz full as certain as dry goods bizness.

No man can swear exactly where he will fetch up when he touches calico.

Eno man kan tell jist what calico has made up its mind to do next.

Calico don't know eben herself.

Dry goods ov all kinds iz the child ov circumstanse.

Sum never marry, but this iz just as risky; the disease iz the same, with another name to.

The man who stands on the banks ov liverine, and dassent, iz more apt tew ketch cold than him who pitches his head fust into the river.

There iz but few who never marry bekaus they *don't*—they all hanker and most ov them starve with bread before them (spread on both sides), just for the lack ov grit.

Marry, fung! iz mi motto.

I hev tried it, and I know what I am talking about.

If enny body asks you will you get married (if it needs be), tell him *you don't recollect.*

Marriage is a safe way to gamble—if yu win, yu win a pile, and if you lose, yu don't lose enny thing, only the privilege of living dismally alone, and soaking your own feet.

I repeat it in italics, *marry, fung!*

There is but one good excuse for marriage, and that is—*a second marriage.*—New York Weekly.

AT FURLOUGH.—Harry McAleer used to tell of an Irishman, who was seen at the trenches of Yorktown, holding his hand above the earth-works. His Captain asked him:

"What are you doing that for Pat?"

He replied, with a grin and a wagging of his fingers:

"I'm feelin' for a furlough, sure!"

Just then a minie ball struck his hand below the wrist. Slowly drawing it down and grasping it with the other hand to restrain the blood, while a queer expression of pain and humor passed over his face, he exclaimed:

"An' faith, it's discharge!"

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : APRIL 7, 1870.

THE border claim bill was killed in the Legislature by a vote of 76 to 16.

ALL the leading newspapers published in the United States may be found on file at the Advertising Agency of G. P. Rowell & Co., of No. 40 Park Row, New York.

IT will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the House of Representatives on last Thursday, that the celebrated "nunnery" and "cathedral" bill has met with the fate it so richly deserved:

The House bill authorizing county judges to enter nunneries and ascertain whether women are confined against their will was defeated by 66 to 17.

IT is true, as the Blair County *Radical* reminds us, that about a year ago, the *Freeman* acknowledged, editorially, the ability of the Harrisburg correspondent of that paper. We admired then and still admire his bold and fearless denunciation of legislative corruption and villainy, in all their various forms. But whenever he steps out of his familiar path, and prostitutes his vigorous pen in a low and unworthy effort to mix religion and politics together, we must be permitted to enter our decided protest.

AT the State election in Connecticut on last Monday, English, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected over Jewell, Radical, by a majority of about 800. Last year Jewell's majority over English was 411. The majority for the rest of the Democratic State ticket is about the same as that of English.

At the election in Cincinnati, on the same day, the Council ticket in favor of the Bible being introduced into the common schools, was elected by a majority ranging from 500 to 1500.

DEATH'S DOINGS.—W. W. Hays, Mayor of Harrisburg, died on last Thursday. His disease was consumption. Mr. Hays was quite a young man. He spent a portion of the summer of 1867 and also of 1868 in our town. He was a gentleman in the fullest acceptation of the term and produced a most favorable impression upon all who had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance.

Hon. John Stuart, a prominent citizen and a leading, influential Democratic politician, died in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, on Monday, March 28th, aged 76 years.

IN the District Court of Philadelphia, last week, a Radical lawyer created some surprise, as well as laughter, in attempting to naturalize a negro of foreign birth. The three Radical judges informed him that under the naturalization laws no foreigner, unless he was *white*, could avail himself of their provisions. In this dreadful emergency Sumner was appealed to, who in his reply stated that he admitted, with a feeling of deep shame, that the word *white* still disgraced the statutes on the subject of naturalizing aliens, but that he had a bill before the Judiciary Committee to *expunge* it. It is said that as soon as he succeeds in striking out this hated word *white* from the naturalization laws, he will be prepared with a legislative cap-sheaf in the shape of a bill, making it a *felony* for a white man to offer to pay a "man and brother" in any other currency than *gold* or *silver*.

IN his message to Congress announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, Grant informs the country that it is "a measure which makes at once *four millions of people voters*." According to this Presidential logic, every negro in the United States, man, woman and child, can now exercise the right of suffrage. It must be so, for has not Grant said so, and who will question its truth? The entire negro population of the country being about four millions, it follows that the negro *vote* will be about *seven hundred thousand*. Of this number, the Southern States, where negroes now vote independent of the amendment, will contain about *six hundred thousand* and the rest of the States about *one hundred thousand*. As Grant is admitted to be utterly incompetent to write his own State papers, if he had got Fish or Hoar to prepare this document, instead of trusting to one of the Brigadier Generals who hang around the Executive Mansion, this unpardonable blunder would not have found its way into this unusual message.

Another Head Off.

Dr. John R Reading, democrat, represents the Congressional district composed of Bucks county and certain wards in the northern portion of Philadelphia. His seat is contested by a Radical named Caleb N. Taylor. One day last week, that blatant demagogue, John Cessna, chairman of one of the sub-committees on elections, made a report awarding the seat to Taylor, and when the report is called up, it follows as the night follows the day, that Taylor will be admitted by the sheer force of Radical supremacy. It would simplify matters very considerably if the different sub committees would declare, by a resolution, that no democrat whose seat is contested shall be permitted to retain it, and also that no radical whose seat is questioned shall be ousted from it. This is the uniform rule adopted by the Radical majority, when a vote of the House is taken, no difference what the real merits of the case may be. A clean sweep has thus far been made, consisting of the following named Democrats: Greene of New York, Ryan, of Louisana, and Moffat, Foster, and Reading, of Pennsylvania. The precedent has been set and will be carried out to the bitter end, that no Democrat has any rights which a partisan majority is bound to respect. How long, oh! Catalina?

A Meat Axe Speech.

Soon after the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry introduced a resolution in the Senate, for the abolition of capital punishment. On the first of March he appeared before the Judiciary Committee of that body, to whom the resolution had been referred, and made a lengthy argument in favor of the proposition. We would most willingly publish his original and vigorous assault on the death penalty if we could afford the space, but as that is impossible, we will content ourselves by laying before our readers two brief extracts, which will serve as a correct indication of his rough and original style of declamation. There is nothing absolutely new or striking in the *matter* of Mr. Lowry's remarks, but there *is* somesomething rich, rare and racy in the style and language in which he clothes his arguments. He goes straight at his subject and despises all circumlocution. Speaking of the judicial murder of Mrs. Surratt, he says:

"As an atonement for the wrongs of the South, the great men of the North at Washington put to death by strangulation an old, respectable, religious Catholic mother who will go down in history a victim of injustice. This woman's execution was a monstrosity that history will point at as 'judicial murder.' She was tried by a military tribunal when she was not subject to military duty, and executed with indecent haste by the order of Andy Johnson, (and his cabinet did not attempt to stay his hand,) in violation of all law and all conscience. I wash my hands of her blood, for I appealed for her life and declared 'she was not subject to military duty, she had no epaulets upon her shoulders, she had no spurs upon her boots, and she could be tried legally only by a civil court,' and I believed, and so express myself, that no civil tribunal would convict her upon such testimony, and hang her, by any court where the Lord's prayer was read."

It is somewhat difficult to imagine precisely what relation exists between the vexed question of the use of the Bible in the common schools and the abrogation of capital punishment, yet we find a very pointed reference to that subject towards the conclusion of the address. Of course it is one of many digressions from the main subject, but we give it in the speaker's own trenchant and home-spun language:

"I am by no means a Biblical or any other kind of a scholar, yet I have studied the pages of sacred history. Before I was ten years of age I had twice read with care the Old Testament and committed and recited to my mother every verse in the New Testament. Just here let me venture to say that 'the Book of Books' never was a 'common school book' in this State or any other, so far as I know, in the legal acceptation of the term: it always was too holy for "Peter Funk' Christians or one horse school teachers to interpret its contents to children, and the practice now should not be legalized, for it will manifestly split the common school system in twain, like the driving home of more than a million of wedges, each with the Devil's sledge hammer, in the seam of a rock."

This is what might be called a *knock down* argument, or at least a very *forcible* illustration. Much as we sympathise with Mr. Lowry's bold and manly effort to wipe the death penalty from the statute book, the time has not yet arrived for the consummation of that great reform in our criminal code. It will only take place when the people will elect men to the Legislature who will seriously take into consideration questions of great public concern, standing on their own merits and stripped of the aid and appliances of a moneyed or other corrupt consideration.

Harry White.

A correspondent writing from Harrisburg to the Indiana *Democrat*, draws the following pen and pencil picture of our distinguished representative in the State Senate, whose present ambition it is to become the next Radical candidate for Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 26, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT:

DEAR SIR:—Have been here some ten days and find our members busily engaged in framing enactments, or something else.

The Legislature will adjourn about the 7th of April, God be praised.

Some men are born great, others achieve greatness, while others have greatness thrust upon them. Of this latter class, is the brilliant Senator from the XXIId District, the right honorable Harry White. He is to the Senate what Bemis of Bucks is to the House. If both of these men were away, the make up of the Legislature would be imperfect. Both of them are "jobby, very jobby." They attend to everybody's business but their own, particularly White. He should be arrayed in the picturesque apparel of our Revolutionary Grandmothers, not omitting the spectacles.—We know that he would become such a uniform

Col White is a man of words, in fact he is nothing else but words; he is chuck full of them, and strings them together as handily as a farmer does his "ingins." They are about as savory too.

White, yclept the Colonel, puts his spoon in everything that comes along, no matter what the subject may be. He is a regular Don Quixote, and a first class wind mill.

Baalam's ass spoke; but then Baalam's ass was not a member of the Legislature. However, Mr. Donkey is ably represented in some material points by the gentleman from the 22d.

When the gallant White opens his mouth, and is preparing to spread himself for a lengthy speech, the galleries are quickly deserted, and the members gradually steal away; and even the Senator from Delaware yawns, carefully folds his arms, and goes to sleep, while Speaker Stinson likewise indulges in a gentle snooze.

But White goes on regardless of the beggarly account of empty boxes. He is a character and a great one at that. Before Legislative honors were thrust upon him, Ned Buntline wrote him a lecture full of melodramatic efforts and red and blue fire. We have been afflicted with that lecture, in every speech he makes, ever since. We paid twenty five cents once to hear him deliver that lecture in the Court House, and thought that was the last of it.

But aside, the irrepressible White is a fraud on the body politic. When that important measure, the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, &c., was before the Senate, he made himself perfectly ridiculous. He kept up a constant fire of silly and nonsensical amendments, none of which, however, received the least attention. But he did more than that—he frittered away the best interest of his constituents in a portion of his district. He could have had a very important improvement made through one of the finest coal fields in or out of the State by making the proper amendments at the proper time. This improvement developing the best part of his district, he well knew, could have been had, but he refused, and even went so far as to make sport, by an amendment in reference thereto. His constituents in Jefferson county will be advised as to it. Again he made himself even more ridiculous on Friday last by attempting to intimidate Speaker Stinson. You ought to have seen the grand flourish of your talented Senator; as to this, however, see proceedings.

The next best points now to be made by the Hon. Senator from the 22d District is to give his undivided attention and great influence in favor of the Allegheny County Bill for the measurement of timber, and also to support the repeal of the Charter of the Mahoning Navigation Company and the repeal of the Red Bank Navigation Company. This accomplished, he may be a fit man for Governor, as you know that it does not take much of a thing to make one of. More anon. COAL.

Lightning Legislation.

The *Telegraph*, the leading Radical organ at Harrisburg, thus refers to a disgraceful scene which recently occurred in the House of Representatives:

"A more disorderly House could not well be imagined, and certainly more shameful action we never witnessed in any body that pretended or was intended to be deliberative. * * * Bills were hurried through with a rapidity that would have done honor to a cheap auctioneer getting rid in the shortest time possible of worthless wares. No one seemed to know and few to care what was before them—not for consideration, that was out of the question, but for passage. The clerks did the business, rattling away at a two fifteen speed, their tongues going so rapidly that scarcely a word of what they read could be understood; and then without knowing for what they were voting, and perhaps not caring, half-a-dozen yeas and nays settled the fate, for the present at least, of whatever bill or resolution was before the House. * * * The Republican party cannot afford to have another Legislature composed of such men as compose the present."

The *Telegraph* is constrained to put the responsibility on the Radical party, where it properly belongs, in as much as both branches of the Legislature are under its undisputed control. One would have thought that, after the perfect storm of popular indignation that swept over the State after the adjournment of the last Legislature, there would have been at least a decent effort at reform by its successor. But this was not to be. A majority of the same corrupt scoundrels who disgraced the last session were knowingly returned by their constituents, and have been vigorously plying their vocation during the present winter.—The public press may expose and denounce these mercenary tools of the "Ring," and hold them up to public scorn and contempt, and yet the tax-payers, robbed and plundered almost to madness, seem not only to bear patiently under but even to love the legislative scourge. At least their serene indifference at the vile practices and plundering schemes of their law-makers realizes the truth of the poet's lines, that

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

It may be affirmed, with absolute verity, that of all the legislative bodies on the face of the earth, that of our own national government, as well as those of the respective States, are the most hopelessly debauched and corrupt. If the people *will* sow the whirlwind they must expect to reap the storm.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, all of whose members are Radicals with one exception, made a report denying the constitutional right of General Ames to take his seat as a Senator from Mississippi, the Radical majority in the Senate has overruled the action of the committee and Ames is now the colleague of the cinnamon colored Revels. No legal or valid reason was attempted to be given why this outrage should be perpetrated. Ames' vote was wanted for the San Domingo, or some other equally corrupt scheme, and that was enough to override the constitution and every other minor consideration. If a Democrat, under similar circumstances, had got down on his knees and attempted to crawl into the Senate, which no decent Democrat would do, he would have been spurned with contempt. But Ames helped to save "the life of the nation," and is a "loyal man," and that accounts for the milk in his cocoanut. As a matter of curiosity, we publish the following modest document from his own pen, certifying to his own election:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—Jackson, Mississippi, Jan 25, 1870.—I, Adelbert Ames, Brevet Major General United States Army, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that I, Adelbert Ames, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of this State on the 18th day of January, 1870, for the unexpired term which commenced on the 4th day of March, 1869, and which will end on the 4th day of March, 1875.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of {L.S.} the State of Mississippi to be affixed, this 25th day of January, 1870.

ADELBERT AMES,
Brevet Maj. Gen. United States Army,
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—*Two Men Drowned.*—About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last, two of our citizens named David Westbrook and John Hoffman, went to the Juniata river and got a skiff for the purpose of hunting some outlines that they had set in the river. They got in the boat above the Broad Top Railroad bridge, and pushed out into the stream a short distance, when the current, which was high from recent rains and running at the rate of about six miles an hour, swept their skiff against the trestle-work of the bridge with great force, throwing them both into the stream, and breaking the boat. The unfortunate men, seeing their danger, called piteously for help, when a number of persons near the river came to the shore, ready to do anything that could be done to save them. But they were too far out in the stream for anything to be done for them, and the planks which were thrown in were swept to the shore before the men could reach them. Westbrook went under first, when about a hundred feet from the shore, and Hoffman swam to within fifty feet of the shore, and was in high hopes of reaching it, when, in making an effort to get off his hat, he also sank and was drowned. Both the men could swim, but it is supposed that the clothing they had on and the extreme coldness of the water, cramped them before they could get near enough to be saved.

The news of the sad affair was soon spread through the town and the shore was lined with people, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the bodies, but they did not rise after they sank, and it is supposed they were swept by the current some distance down the stream. Hoffman leaves a wife and three children, and Westbrook a wife. Both were industrious men, Hoffman, being a painter and Westbrook a brick moulder. The former had the day before moved into a new home. The families of the unfortunate men should receive the sympathy of our people and not be left to want.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

Storms--Their Laws and Phenomena.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Chronicle:

Many persons have very vague ideas in regard to storms, merely imagining that they are permitted to wander unrestrained, either to water and fructify the earth, or to devastate and destroy in their fury; but He who sends the rain has given them laws as immutable as those which govern the constellations in their orbits. Modern science, by the aid of the telegraph, is beginning to systematize facts tending to establish the character of those laws, and set them in order. Much has already been done, and much more remains to be done, before the great and *beautiful* system of *law and order* ordained for the government of those benificent or destructive demonstrations of the power of the elements is fully known.

The following are the leading features *of the law of storms* so far as yet developed. The general progress of storms through the United States, in the latitude of Pennsylvania, is from West to East. This may have local modifications, especially in the Summer, but the general rule holds good. Storms are generally longest, and frequently of unknown length, from North to South, and generally of very limited extent from East to West, moving from West to East at the rate of from thirty to thirty-six miles an hour.

Storms are accompanied by depressions of the barometer near the centre of the storm, and a rise in front and rear.

In all rains and storms there is an upward current of air within the bounds of the rain clouds or storm which causes the wind to blow in all directions towards the centre, carrying upwards numerous particles of moisture, which, ascending to a colder atmosphere, condense and return to the earth in rain, hail, or snow, as the temperature of the season may indicate. These upward currents of air are the great source of supply for all our rains and snows, otherwise would soon be exhausted and the rain cease. This will be more readily understood by the fact that a cubic foot of air at the temperature of ninety degrees, is capable of containing in vapor fourteen and one-half grains of water, and at the temperature of thirty-two degrees it will hold two and one-third grains. Thus the surcharged air of the lower and warmer region, as it ascends to the higher and cooler atmosphere, is deprived of its moisture by condensation, and returns to the earth in rain and snow.

Whoever has read the Pittsburg *Evening Chronicle* for some time past, has no doubt noticed telegraphic dispatches of the weather, daily, from St. Louis, Omaha, Cheyenne, and other places in the West, giving the state of the weather, each day at a certain hour at these places. From these we are enabled to form data for estimating the weather at least one day in advance. Thus, if on any day, although clear here, we find a storm at Cheyenne, Omaha, or St. Louis, we may expect it here in the night or next day. By observing the dispatches and recollecting that the wind blows toward the centre of the storm, we can tell whether the storm is passing on either side of those places. If at Cheyenne the wind is south or southwest, then the storm is approaching Cheyenne, and if west, it is past. If west at Cheyenne and south or south-east at St. Louis, the storm is between those places. By referring to the reports of the weather in the *Chronicle* we find that on the 31 of March at 10 A. M it was snowing at Omaha, wind S W.; at St. Louis it was clear, wind E., which shows that the storm had not reached St. Louis, but on the 4th it was snowing here. Now, while it was snowing here on the 4th, it was clear at Cheyenne and cloudy at St. Louis, and on the 5th it was clear here. Again, March 11 being clear here, at Omaha and Cheyenne it was clear, with wind South, at Cheyenne, showing the storm to be West of that place, on the 12th snowing at Omaha, and at St Louis the wind was S. E., the storm not having reached Louisville, and on the 13th there was a heavy storm of snow here.

If, on examining the dispatches, we find in all those places a west wind, and clear or even clear and cloudy, there is certainly no storm approaching. The above statements are sufficient to illustrate the importance of the intelligence contained in the dispatches found in the *Evening Chronicle*, to the farmer, the gardener, the coal and river men, and every person engaged in out-door operations, for by examining in the evening a very correct estimate may be formed of the probabilities of the weather during the following day.

DAVID PEELOR,
Meteorological Observer for the Smithsonian Institute.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 30, 1870.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: The question whether electricity will ever be a substitute for steam seems likely to be settled. An invention looking toward this issue has been reduced to a practical illustration. For some months there has been a model machine running in this vicinity, propelled by electricity. The work it performs astonishes all that behold it. In one of our colleges there is a magnet weighing a thousand pounds. Three hundred cups are necessary to operate it. In this new invention a magnet of forty pounds and nine cups more than doubles the power of the large magnet. Lathes, planing machines and mechanical arrangements are driven by this power. To run an engine of twenty-horse power by this invention would require only a space of three feet long, two feet wide and two feet high. The cost per day would be thirty-five cents. On a steamship no coal would be required, and the space used for coal and machinery could be used for cargo. The stubborn resistance of electricity to mechanical use heretofore has, it is believed, been overcome. A continuous battery has been secured and other difficulties removed, principally through the coil of the magnet. If the invention works as well on the large scale as it does on the machinery to which it is now applied, steamships will soon ply the ocean under the new propelling power. A machine of great capacity is being constructed, and will soon be on exhibition in New York. The whole thing, mighty enough to carry a Cunarder to Liverpool, can be secured in a small trunk. I need scarcely add that this marvelous invention is the work of a Massachusetts boy.

A SAD CASE.—The Carbon County Democrat says: On the 31st of January a nine-year old daughter of our worthy County Treasurer, Mr. James Sweeney, of Summit Hill, stepped upon a small four-ounce tack as she was going down stairs. The wound was so slight that nothing was thought of it at first; but it soon showed signs of inflamation, when the usual remedy was applied. The sore became worse, and finally mortification set in, which extended up the limb to the side, and finally to the head and face. Everything was done by the physicians in charge to check the fearful ailment, but of no avail. The flesh fairly dropped off as the different parts of the body became afflicted and presented a harrowing sight. She lingered until Friday week, and died after intense suffering.

THE State Legislature adjourns to day.

New Steel Manufacture.

Keeping in view the importance of Pennsylvania's great staples, coal and iron, and the various products of the latter, we have from time to time, as new developements and discoveries have been made, laid them before the readers of this journal. For several years past, the most active efforts of our "iron men" have been directed towards the discovery of methods for simplifying and cheapening the processes for the production of malleable iron and the manufacture of steel in large quantities, and making them come as directly as possible from the crude ore. The means proposed for accomplishing this great desideratum have been numerous and various, and we believe all of them have been noticed in this journal. Most of them have been of foreign origin. Now, however, we have a new development in our own State. A large deposit of iron ore of a very peculiar nature has been recently opened up in York county, Pennsylvania. This ore, we are informed upon good authority, has the quality of turning pig iron into a good merchantable steel by simple mixture and manipulation with the pig iron in a puddling furnace of the ordinary construction. The proportion of the ore used must of course vary according to the quality of the pig iron and the quality of the steel desired; but experience thus far seems to prove that with eighty per cent. of good iron, twenty per cent. of the ore in question will produce quite a fine quality of steel. Those acquainted with the processes for making steel, even by the most approved modern methods, will of course accept the above statements of the curious and valuable influences of this newly discovered ore, with reserve, as we do ourselves; but the facts seem to be thoroughly vouched for as they come to us. The ore, as we are informed, has been tested in the presence of experienced manufacturers, in the "Abbott" rolling mills, in Baltimore; the "Cambria" iron works, at Johnstown, Pa.; the "Lochiel" iron works, near Harrisburg; the "Tamaqua" rolling mills; "Coleman, Rahm & Co.'s" works, at Pittsburg; the "Alliance" rolling mills, at Alliance, Ohio, and at other places; and in all cases it has been shown to possess the remarkable quality claimed for it. The steel produced during these tests was generally used for making steel-capped rails, and one of these bars, made at Pittsburg, was shown to possess a tensile strength of 112,500 pounds to the square inch of cross section.

All this appears to be as valuable as it is remarkable and thus far unaccountable. The chemical analysis of the ore shows the presence of considerable quantities of manganese, silicon and aluminum with the iron. The ore is soft and friable in the bed, so much so that it can be mined with the spade, but upon exposure to the atmosphere it soon hardens. Professor Lesley, who has examined the ore bed, estimates the contents at 17,000,000 tons. For a few months past the discovery has made quite a stir among the iron furnaces and rolling mills of our State and Maryland, and there is quite a strong desire to know more of a matter that seems to promise such important results. We do not yet understand, however, how a homogeneous quality of steel can be made certain by manipulation in a puddling furnace.—*Phila. Ledger.*

General News Items.

—General Thomas will be interred at Troy, N. Y., on the 8th inst., with military honors.

—San Francisco was shaken by an earthquake on the 24 inst. These visitations are getting far too frequent for comfort.

—The town of Lyndon, Washtenaw county, Michigan, has been settled for more than thirty years, and yet it has neither church, hotel, store, postoffice, grocery, nor mail of any kind.

—Three persons were murdered and fifteen badly injured on the Erie Railroad, two miles east of Wellsburg, N Y., on Tuesday. Nobody to blame, of course—only Jack Frost, who is not employed by the company.

—Sheriff Foote of Wyoming says that the jury at Laramie City was composed of eleven men and one woman, and not of eleven women and one man, and he asks his correspondent "how he would like to have been the woman."

—The New Orleans *Times* proposes a national subscription to the members of Congress—a cart load or two of ten cent postage stamps—to induce them to yield to the universal demand of the people for the abolition of the franking privilege.

—Naturally enough Baker and Sheridan are trying to show that there was not so many Piegan Indian women and children butchered as at first published. "Nine little Injins swinging on a gate; one tumbled off and then there were eight."

—Two Maine boys, thirteen and eleven years of age, saved their father's life when a tree fell and crushed him to the earth, by digging a trench under him. They knew he could not live until they came back, should they run for assistance, and the tree was too heavy for them to lift with levers.

—Fresh Indian outrages are reported in Wyoming. Six citizens near Atlantic City have been murdered and horribly mutilated. The stage from Big Sandy, due at South Pass, is missing, and it is feared the passengers have been captured or killed. Among them are two United States Army officers.

—The McFarland trial commenced in New York on Monday. From the peculiar surroundings of this case, it will command a large share of public attention. Horace Greeley, Rev. Beecher and Rev. Frothingham will be examined as witnesses. The general belief is that the accused will be acquitted.

—Forty-two years ago, a young girl, now the wife of Joseph Bectal, of Ashland, Ohio, while eating fish, got in her throat a bone an inch long and about the thickness of an ordinary sewing needle. She refused to submit to a surgical operation for its extraction, and the bone remained in her throat till Wednesday of last week, when, in a fit of coughing, it became loosened and flew out of her mouth.

—The Supreme Court of the United States recently held that a title to lands seized and sold under the Confiscation act of July, 1862, could pass only for the lifetime of the person who owned the land, and therefore his heir must now come into possession. This decision is of great importance in all border States, as well as in the District of Columbia, and shows that these confiscated titles are merely good for the lifetime of the person for whose offense they were confiscated.

—The Freeborn county (Minn.) Standard gives the following particulars of the freezing to death of an entire family.: "On Tuesday night of last week, in the midst of the most fearful part of our late storm, a house belonging to one Griswold, in the town of See'ey, Faribault county, took fire and burned to the ground. In it lived a family by the name of Bates, consisting of the heads, and three children. The house appears to have been remote from other settlement, and the man went in search of assistance. He became bewildered, and wandered about on the prairie till morning. The wife and children became chilled with the cold, and crawled into some out-shed for protection, where they all froze, and their lifeless bodies were found next day."

CLOSING PRICES
—OF—
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
3 o'clock, P. M., April 4, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81	113¾	114
" " '62	110	110¼
" " '64	107⅞	108⅛
" " '65	109⅜	109⅜
" " '65, new	107⅜	107⅜
" " '67	109	109¼
" " '68	109	109¼
" 5's, 10 40's	106⅛	106⅜
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cur'y.	112	112⅜
Due Comp. Int. Notes	19	
Gold	111⅜	111⅞
Silver	108	110
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds	840	850
Central Pacific R. R	920	930
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds	730	740

—A sale of quartern ister's stores which had been advertised in Chicago papers for months, took place last week. The "stores" consisted of an old stove and some rusty pipe, all of which brought seventy five cents. The newspapers got several hundred dollars for advertising the sale, and thus the gallant Phil. Sheridan paid them for defending him in the Indian baby case.

—The Radicals, having taken care of the negroes, are now turning their attention to the women of the country, and a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been offered, declaring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex. The devil tempted Eve to her ruin, and now a second allurement is placed in her path.

M. L. OATMAN STILL SELLS FLOUR, FEED, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER MERCHANT IN EBENSBURG,
BECAUSE HE SELLS FOR CASH ONLY AND FURNISHES THE VERY BEST GOODS IN HIS LINE.

ESTATE OF JAMES MURRAY, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES MURRAY, late of Gallitzin township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

MARY MURRAY Executrix.
DANIEL HANLAN, Executor.
Gallitzin Twp., March 31, 1870. 6t.*

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

5-20'S AND 1881'S
BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED
ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATE.
COUPONS CASHED,
PACIFIC R. R. BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION ONLY.
Accounts Receiv'd and Interest Allow'd
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT RIDING AND DRIVING ON THE PAVEMENTS AND SIDEWALKS IN THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Ebensburg, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, no person shall be permitted to ride, lead or drive any horses, mule or mules, ox or oxen, on or upon any part of the curbstones or pavements under a penalty of TWO DOLLARS for each and every horse, mule or ox so led or driven as aforesaid. And any person or persons driving or running any wagon or wheeled carriage, sled or sleigh on or across said curbing or pavements shall be subject to a fine of TWO DOLLARS for each and every such offence. The fines in all cases provided for in this Ordinance shall be recovered on the information of any burgess or borough officer—all fines so collected to be applied for the use of the Borough. Provided, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to persons leading or driving across pavements to have access to their stables or premises.

S. W. DAVIS, Burgess.
Attest—S. H. DAVIS, Clerk. [mar.26-3.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—A fine FARM in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., within four miles of Ebensburg and adjacent to the Turnpike road leading from Blairsville to Huntingdon, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The Farm contains 100 ACRES, about 65 or 70 acres of which are cleared, the remainder being well timbered. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation and under good fence, and has thereon erected a comfortable two and a half story HOUSE, a large FRAME BANK BARN and all necessary outbuildings. There is a never failing spring of pure water and one of the best and most THRIFTY Orchards of well grafted fruit in the county on the premises.

For further particulars call and see the farm or address P. H. BERG,
March 24, 3m.* Box 91, Ebensburg, Pa.

FIRST NATIONAL
Saddle & Harness Shop
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The subscriber has commenced business at his Old Stand on High street, West Ward, opposite the Union School House, Ebensburg, Pa., where he is manufacturing and is ready to fill all orders in his line at greatly reduced prices. Desirous of patronage from all former patrons and the public generally, I invite them to call, with a view of saving money for themselves, as I will positively furnish the best and cheapest work that is or can be made in this or adjoining counties. Call and see samples of my work and learn my prices.

M. M. O'NEIL
Ebensburg, March 10, 1870.-tf.

IN COMMON PLEAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—COMMONWEALTH vs. WILLIAM LAVERTY AND JAMES LAVERTY.—No. 9, March Term, 1869.—Fi. Fa. And now, 19th March, 1870, on motion of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., M'Donald appointed an Auditor to report distribution of the instalments of rent arising in the case to and among the lien creditors according to their priority of lien. By the Court.

In pursuance of the above appointment the Auditor named will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, 21st April, 1870, at 10 o'clock, P. M., when and where parties interested may attend if they think proper.

JOSEPH M DONALD, Auditor.
Ebensburg, March 31, 1870.-3t.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The subscribers offer at private sale their STEAM SAW MILL situate within a mile of Cresson, Cambria county. It is complete in every particular and is in good running order. The Engine is as good as new and is 40 horse power, with a double boiler. There is a good LATH MILL attached to the Saw Mill. Also will be sold, MULES, TRUCKS, SLEDS, WAGONS, &c. This is an excellent opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the manufacture of Lumber, as the property will be sold at a great bargain.

Address LEMON & BAILEY,
March 10, 1870.-tf. Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the return of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1869, and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.

GEO. M. READE.
Ebensburg, March 24, 1870.-tf.

REAL ESTATE AND SAW MILL FOR SALE!—We have for sale a tract of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, containing about THREE HUNDRED ACRES, having thereon a Steam Saw Mill, a Shingle Machine, a Blacksmith Shop, (with necessary Tools,) and two Dwelling Houses.

ALSO, FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD CHESTNUT TIMBER LAND in the same township. This Timber adjoining can be bought at low rates.

☞ Terms moderate and accommodating.

Apply to SHOEMAKER & OATMAN.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1869. tf.

ESTATE OF JAMES LYNCH, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the undersigned on the estate of JAMES LYNCH, late of Summerhill township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present them in proper form for settlement.

ANN LYNCH, Executrix.
Summerhill Twp., March 24, 1870. 6t.*

CAUTION.—I hereby notify all persons not to buy, trade for or any way meddle with the following described property, now in the possession of Henry Little, and which I have bought and paid for at a constable's sale, and have left with the said Henry Little during my pleasure: 1 Bay Horse, 1 two horse Wagon and 1 two horse Sled.

S. LITTLE.
Allegheny Twp., March 31 1870. 3t.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg, Pa.

mbria Freeman.

URSDAY, : : : APRIL 7, 1870

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

AL PRUNINGS AND PENCILINGS — District Court is in session at Johns-

urt Court will be held in this place nday, May 10th.

s. T. L. Evans, fashionable milliner ress maker, will have a grand opening ring goods to-day (Thursday). The are invited to call and see the beauti- tment.

Novelty Photograph Gallery has been ed to the second story of Mr. G. G. 's building on Main street, where ele- partments have been fitted up and all desirous of securing the most per- ms of the photographic art should not call.

R. Brown, Esq., the gentlemanly rail- gent at Cresson, has our thanks for a of the April number of the "Traveler's Guide of the Railways and Steam ps on Lines in the United States and da," the most accurate and compre- ve work of the kind extant.

letter from a relative in Pine township ia county, informs us that a young named Nicholas Dorsey, about 15 years old, and who we believe was an orphan boy raised by the parents of the writer of this, cut his foot with an axe, while ing wood on the 18th ult., and severed ld artery, from which injuries death ed in eight days after the lamentable rrence. Young Dorsey was an exem- plary and industrious boy, and we are exceed- ingly sorry to chronicle his sad death. May he rest in peace.

We are glad to learn that our young friends, C. W. Easly and Tom Scanlan, late students of J. C. Easly, Esq., Carroll- ton, passed through a highly creditable ex- amination before the President and Associate Judges, and Messrs. Johnston, Pershing and Linton, committee of the Bar, on Monday last, and on Tuesday morning were duly admitted as practising attorneys. We think it is Casper's intention to hang out his shingle in Johnstown, but where Tom contemplates locating we have not learned. Their professional career be as brilliant and successful as their examinations were creditable and satisfactory.

The donation fever is becoming conta- gious, the last victim being Rev. T. R Jones, the popular and gentlemanly pastor of the Welsh Congregational church of this place. A number of the members and friends of the church made a raid on Mr. Jones, on Monday night last, and refused to capitulate on any other terms than the acceptance by him of a purse containing $165 in green- backs and a goodly supply of such other ar- ticles as himself and family will find very convenient to have about the house. We trust that his friends, who are slightly ahead on the taxation question so far as heard from, have experienced by this time that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and that they will prove themselves worthy of the blessing at least every twelvemonth that may time to come.

Had it not been for the foresight, self pos- session and eminent skill of the engineer of the Local Accommodation train east on the P. R., on Tuesday morning of last week, we would in all probability be called upon to chronicle a terrible catastrophe near the village where little Willie Keogh made him- self famous not many days ago. A large mass of the mountain side had rolled upon the track near Kittanning Point, and when discovered by the engineer his train was but a few rods distant, yet in that short distance he succeeded in checking its great velocity suf- ficiently to prevent any other damage than a collision and the upsetting of the lo- comotive, with which himself and fireman escaped down, but both fortunately escaped without injury. All honor to Jesse Mc- Cabe, the brave, true hearted engineer! Less than three horses were stolen on Monday night last—one each from Messrs. D. M. Duncan and Enoch Reese, in Black- lick township, and the other from David Griffith, of Conemaugh township,—but all have since been recovered, having probably been turned loose by the thief or thieves after finding it impossible to get them safely out of the country. With Messrs. Duncan's horse was also stolen about one hundred weight of oats, which they have not yet succeeded in recovering. There seems to be strong pre- sumptive evidence against Scott Monroe, a saddle colored "fifteenth amendment" who was sent from this county to the peni- tentiary for stealing a year or two ago, but was afterwards pardoned, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. The Duncan horse was found very near where Monroe has been making his home, and other facts point to him as concerned in these thefts.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A wonderful case of suspended animation, if it can be called such, has just had its occurrence in Jones town ship, this county. On last Sat- urday week a young son of Mr. Martin Kay, to all appearances died, and the body was prepared for burial, but when the time was about to take place, on the Mon- day following, it was discovered that the body retained considerable warmth and limberness, and even emitted a slight perspi- ration. A physician, summoned from this place, examined the remains very critically, and would arrive at no other conclusion than that the boy was dead; still he advised the postponement of the funeral until decompo- sition should unmistakeably set in. In this peculiar condition the body remained until last Saturday, the limbs retaining their pliancy, the warmth and perspiration still perceptible, and no sign of death other than the sinking of the eyeballs and shrinking of the gums from the teeth manifest- ing itself. On that day, however, decom- position rapidly set in, and their being no longer any doubts about death having ensued, the remains were interred on Sunday last. It is said, we know not with what truth, that a quack doctor in the vicinity prescribed for the boy, and that animos- ity became suspended, as stated, shortly after the administering by him of two or three doses of medicine which he had pre- pared for his patient.

"GO FOR JOSEPH!"—And Joseph wept and said unto his brethren, "I am glad! does my father still live?" And his brethren answered him, "You bet! The old man is doing bully, for he buys all his flour, feed, provisions, and sich like, from Mr. Oatman, the popular and enterprising grocery man who has just established the cash system, and is now selling from five to ten per cent. cheaper than any of the old fo- gies who still do business on credit and im- agine that the man who attempts to sell for cash alone is bound to bust his biler." It is useless to say that Oatman is neither going to bust his biler" nor go back to the old credit system, for he has already found that he can sell more goods and make more money, and give better bargains and render better satisfaction to his customers now than ever before, and he is bound to fight it on that line if it should take all sum- mer and the balance of his natural life.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, April 4, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The 1st day of April was one of the gloomiest days of the year. Rain fell all day, and hundreds of people were seen wading through the mud and water, carrying various kinds of house-keeping utensils. The only redeeming feature of the day was that the weather was not cold. What a pity it is that every family has not a home of their own! But this will never be. The poor we always have with us. Many a weary limb reposed in a new tenement on the first night in April, 1870.

The Johnstown schools were open nine months at an average cost of $600 per month, or $5,400 for the term. The aver- age attendance was 644 and the entire num- ber entering school was 1,000. Nearly all the pupils are in the lower branches taught in the common schools. There were in the Higher Speller, 27; Algebra, 13; Physiolo- gy, 6; Philosophy, 6; Phys. Geography, 6; Geometry, 3; Latin, 2.

The Directors are repairing the Union school house and putting on more black- board surface. They will build a new school house in Hornerstown next summer.

Our friend and neighbor Robert P. Robin- son, Esq., is about to take a trip north for the purpose of selling sewing machines. Mr. Robinson understands that business fully, having been engaged in it for years and having sold hundreds in this place alone last summer. Those who meet with him will find a clever man and a true gentleman, and we doubt not that if the firm which he re- presents would say so, your dwelling would soon see a handsome present of a lock-stitch Wheeler & Wilson, as Mr. R. well knows the advantage of advertising. If any one meets a good-looking, clever gentleman up that way, they may take it for granted that it is Mr. Robinson.

The school directors of Millville borough, perceiving the necessity of more school room, are now erecting one of the largest school buildings in the county. A few years ago they built a school house that cost $16,000; now they are putting one up that will cost at least $20,000, and before it is well up six hundred pupils will be knocking at the threshold of their schools for admittance. This, it must be recollected, is a borough that about eighteen years ago had no exist- ence.

The great steel works in Millville borough are progressing slowly towards completion. When finished they will be the largest, we think, of any like buildings in the United States. It requires immense labor to com- plete such an enormous building, with such ponderous machinery, and we hope the en- terprise may be an entire success. Steel rails are in great demand in this country, as one steel rail will outwear five iron rails.

A few years ago the expenses of our bor- ough were about one thousand dollars; now they are thirty-one thousand dollars. The repairing done on the streets cost twelve thousand, and the miscellaneous expenses are seventeen hundred. "Tall trees from little acorns grow."

We are informed that five or six of the sprightliest boys of the High School are about to leave this place and go to school in the "Smoky City." Success to them.

Two idiots, or wild Australian children, were exhibited here last week. They were a queer pair of creatures, about half can- nibal and half monkey. The show drew a crowd and considerable sums of money. It certainly was a great sin to exhibit such un- fortunate creatures publicly.

We are informed that a very worthy citi- zen of Conemaugh borough will be a candi- date for the Legislature at the next Demo- cratic County Convention. He has our best wishes and we will *Register* his name right away. Go in, *James*.

There seems to be a great demand for dwelling houses just now in this place—in fact much greater than we had supposed would exist. The people are still coming, and the more houses are built the more peo- ple gather in. In 1815 Pittsburgh had 6,000 inhabitants; now it has about 120,- 000. We do not hope to see Johnstown grow quite so rapidly, but it is growing now.

The late rains have swollen the rivers till they are brimfull of muddy water, and drift is coming down as usual.

The Johnstown "Zouaves" were out on last Saturday in full uniform. They are quite a good looking set of fellows. Per haps they were preparing for the "calico ball" to come off on Easter Monday.

Somebody ought to scrape the streets of our borough, for really they are in a bad condition to have had $12,000 expended on them.

A young lady from near Wilmore, the daughter of a Lutheran minister, died sud- denly last week at Dr. Marbourg's, where she was receiving medical aid.

Work will soon be resumed on the Ger- man Catholic church of Conemaugh borough. It is now under roof, but not plastered.

The game of checkers that was played between *Judas* and *Achan* turned out to be a *draw* game. At least it is not yet decided who *won* the *stakes*.

It will soon be time for those who have loved ones reposing in the Cemetery to re- pair the places where their revered ashes lie. Let the duty be sacredly and promptly performed. The good cannot forget the dead.

ROB ROY.

ALTOONA CITY, April 4, 1870.

Friend Mac - News of a local character is as scarce as good sense and sound logic in *Useless'* late message to the "Rump."

Our highly colored and highly perfumed fellow citizens had quite a demonstration, on Friday night last, in honor of the ratifi- cation (?) of the 15th amendment. Wm. Nesbit, the grand *"head scenter"* of all the "darks" in the commonwealth, as well as of many of the white trash hereaway, and Maj John Thomas, recently of the Logan House, but now a perigrinating hot coffee and hot cake vender, each delivered a "no- ration" on the occasion, as did also one or two white niggers who are anxious to line their political nests with black wool. One of the radical aspirants for the county treas- uryship—he who at one time held the office of sheriff in Huntingdon county—delivered himself of a very eloquent and in some re- spects very truthful discourse. He said (for fear the reader should fail to "see it," we *italicise* his most prominent truth,) among other things: "I have longed and prayed for this day to come, and now, thank God, I can say from the bottom of my heart that *a negro is as good as I am!*"—which may be very creditable to the ex-sheriff, but is not much of a compliment to his sable breth- ren. It looks as though the sheriff was taking advantage of our friend *Over* the hill, who had better wade in on the dirt-eating business, if he wants to stand any chance at all with the "culled cuss from Africa."

Our city is about to lose two of its most energetic and worthy citizens in the persons of Messrs. John A. Wilsen, chief engineer, and Wm. B. Brown, resident engineer, Pa. R. R., who have been transferred eastward and will depart about the 15th inst.

A grand sacred concert was given in the First Presbyterian church on Friday night, and proved, what every one expected, a gratifying success.

Some of the ladies connected with St. John's (Catholic) church are making ar- rangements to regale our citizens with an- other grand excelsior concert on Easter Monday evening, March 20th. The per- formers are among the most proficient vo- calists and musicians in our city. I will give the programme in my next.

A Dr. Manguin has got himself into a hornet's nest for writing a letter to the *Free- man's Journal*, of last week, in which he speaks of the gullibility and supreme verdan- cy of some of the people in this goodly city.

T. I. M.

JOHNSTOWN, April 1, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The rain fall for March was 3 92 inches. Total rain for the three months of this year, 13.42 inches. Snow for the month, 27 inches—being the greatest depth of snow for any month this winter. Total snow during the winter, 94 inches. Average temperature for the month nearly 38 degrees; maximum, on the 30th, of 55 degrees; minimum, on the 19th, of 10 de- grees. The average temperature of March was about the same as December, and was lower than that of January and a little higher than February. And thus the win- ter is past and gone—long, tedious, fickle and changeable, but yet without those ex- tremes of cold that sometimes are so destruc- tive in their consequences.

"Descending on the freighted cloud,
Her garments bathed in dew,
With rainbow smiles upon her brow,
Fair April next we view."

The month of "smiles and tears," with all its hopes and labors, is with us. While the warm life blood courses in human veins with renewed vigor, we are again called to earnest, active exertion. With the farmer, the gardner, and the horticulturalist, every- thing depends upon the improvement of the time—the precious seed-time—in which to plant and sow, trusting to Him who ruleth above to grant the increase. W. L. A.

A SUBLIME THOUGHT.—Standing alone at the window, I gaze on the crowded street, and as I watch each human biped, and mark their hurrying feet, the thought at once comes to me, and I ponder it o'er and o'er, that they all are hastening onward to Shoemaker's cheap cash store, where goods the best and finest that ever were brought to town, can be bought in great profusion at prices that always are down, down, down. Look out for Harry's new spring goods in a couple of weeks.

ALL THE TIME.—Every day brings something new to the mammoth house-furnish- ing depot of Geo. Lantley, and every day sees many valuable articles carried away from that popular establishment by crowds of delighted customers. Among the latest new things are a stock of various sized looking glasses and a lot of small sized onions- both of which are very desirable things in their way—the latter just in season and the former always in season.

THE WEATHER.—Snow on the ground and more to come down—a chill in the air of both country and town; and these are the signs that tell us so plain that winter still holds its unwelcome reign. Notwithstanding which un- pleasant fact, A. G Fry has went and gone and bought his big store full of magnificent spring goods, which he wants every person to come and see, admire and buy, and then go home happy in the possession of great bargains.

JOHN J. MURPHY, of the cheap cash Mansion House corner, Johnstown, did not move on the first day of April, but his goods keep a moving all the time. Dry goods and dress goods, notions and house furnishing goods keep moving in and then moving out— they are put up on the shelf and then they are moved down, and every day they take a trip to the country, for their health no doubt. Call and see John Murphy.

THE farmer sat in his easy chair, smok- ing his pipe of clay, while his hale old wife, with busy care, was cleaning the dinner away; and all at once the farmer arose and from his lips came the words, "Oh, save us!" and then straightway to town he goes and buys a big bill of goods from Davis—he who keeps the big store in the East Ward, has a fine stock of spring goods and sells all the time very cheap for cash.

LEOPOLD MAYER, the dry goods mer- chant, has just gone east to purchase goods and bring home the very latest Paris fashions and a first class milliner from the city. He has already in his show windows some of as handsome bonnets and artificial flowers as the world of fashion ever produced. Mind the place—212, Opera House, Main street, Johns- town—and look out for his return from the city.

FRANK BENBOW is the agent in Johns- town for Howe's manufacturing and family sewing machine. Office at 117 Clinton Street. Howe's is a lock stitch machine, and will sew anything from leather down to the finest silk. This is said to be the first and best machine ever invented. Those who becomes acquaint- ed with Mr. Benbow will fine him an amiable young man and as accommodating as the trade will allow.

L. COHEN & BROTHER have moved across the street from No. 214 to No. 227 Main street, Johnstown. They now keep a hat and cap store in the coziest room in town. They also keep all kinds of gent's furnishing goods. We will be happy to hear of them do- ing well in their new business. They have quite a lot of made up clothing yet, which they are now selling for far less than cost. Call!

LEOPOLD & BROTHER, No. 241 Main street, Johnstown, have just received another lot of made-up clothing suitable for the season. We noticed them opening a wagon load of boxes on last Saturday. They always keep seasonable goods on hand, and a choice selec- tion at that. Their sales every month amount to a large sum of money, as they sell at a short profit and make quick sales.

VALE! VALLEY! VALLIE!—The last we heard from Vallie Barker he had gone down the valley, as far as Philadelphia, in quest of a superb and immense stock of spring goods, which will probably grace his shelves in the course of a very few days. In the meantime his store is open to the visits of all who want to see how big a pile of winter goods they can buy for the least money.

N. F. CARROLL can now be found near- ly opposite the Opera House, Main St., Johns- town, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Leviston as a clothing store. Mr. Carroll sells dry goods, however, and not clothing.— He respectfully solicits everybody to come and see his new store and buy a dress or two, or some muslin, or some of the cheapest dry goods in the market. No. 215.

JAMES J. MURPHY sticks to old No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and has just laid in a supply of fashionable made up cloth- ing of the very best material in the market.— James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street. James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street. Keep your head up and look for the number. Men's and boy's clothing and furnishing goods as cheap as gold.

THERE may be some well bred people who are still ignorant of the fact that better bread and cakes than Mills' flour bakes no housewife ever makes; and to such we would say try a barrel or sack of the flour sold by E. J. Mills, High street, and we feel sure that you will never buy anywhere else. He sells a prime article at the very lowest figures.

On Monday next, Lawrence Dee, of Sus quehanna twp., will sell live stock, farming utensils, grain, furniture, etc., at public sale.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS AND LOTS

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, A. D. 1870.

I, WILLIAM LINTON, Treasurer of Cambria county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly of said Commonwealth directing the time and manner of selling Unseated Lands for taxes, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following de- scribed tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground in the said County of Cambria, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to pay ar- rearages of taxes due thereon, for one year or more, will be offered for sale at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the SECOND MONDAY, BEING THE 13TH DAY, OF JUNE NEXT, and continue, by adjournment from day to day, until the whole be sold for such arrearages of taxes and costs necessarily accruing thereon:

UNSEATED LANDS.

NAMES OF OWNERS AND WARRANTEES.

TAXES FOR 1868 AND 1869.

AC'S.	PERC'S.	BLACKLICK TWP.	TAXES.
		Samuel C Fisher.	
108		John Fleming	$ 9 88
50		Robert Fleming	4 91
50		Daniel Reese	9 88
173		George Ross	17 08
45		Henry Shafner	4 46
100		Simon Snyder	9 88
75		Joseph Harris	7 36
35		John McCauley	3 95
100		George Shew	9 88
50		John Ross	4 74
96		Hester McCoy	9 45
34		William Lyon	8 30
85		John Gaff	7 90
40		Flavel Brown	3 90
80		Adam Reighard	9 48
200		Thomas Griffith & Price	19 75
		Ann Bloodgood.	
162		Sebastian Graff	15 97
328		Jacob Slough	39 50
70		David Powell	8 54
100		J Jordan	9 88
		Moore & Piper.	
300		Jacob Pressinger	47 40
335		Paul Lebo	52 93
137		Daniel Leavy	21 68
97		John W Duncan	11 54
100		James Kane.	11 85
160		Samuel Reed & Stiles	12 64
219		Lewis Edwards, jr	17 32
107		F A Shoemaker	12 64
100		Michael Stiles	11 85
130		John Tilford	13 83
33		Thomas Stiles	3 18
20		Duncan & Brallier	2 37
106		Michael Fronk	11 85
37		Henry B Campbell	4 35
50		William Davis	3 95
50		G Boring (Snyder tract)	5 93
105		Thomas R Williams	12 44
515		Daniel and John Davis	30 44
		CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP.	
16		Andrew Lewis	2 43
80		William Burnham	13 86
25		John Boyd	4 95
100		John Brown	19 80
174		John Morgan	34 50
		CARROLL TOWNSHIP.	
		John O'Hara.	
108		Thomas Edwards (part)	17 98
		John G. Miles.	
52	60	Daniel Barr	18 51
40		David Barr	6 64
		James C. Fisher.	
265		George Harrison	43 99
100	105	Thomas Duncan	19 09
305	105	James Town	68 06
83		William Brady	13 80
203		William McCoy	33 72
203		Andrew Carson	33 72
		Stephen Pasket.	
160		John Baldwin	22 83
59		Godfrey Towells	9 79
		Ruth McConnell's Heirs.	
200		James Hoops	66 40
		Mark Harran.	
100		John Redman	16 60
		Abraham Kern's Estate.	
372	128	Sarah Barr	83 00
90		John B Hoffman	14 94
58	104	Michael Farabaugh	26 98
		William D. Price.	
240		Alex Barr (part)	39 84
140		E Shoemaker	23 24
		CHEST TOWNSHIP.	
452	44	Anthony Simons	223 74
452	44	Nathan Loughborough	223 74
303	100	Frederick Molyneux	154 94
386	52	Thomas Ketland	191 07
400	63	Thomas Masters	198 00
370	38	John Ketland	183 15
249	20	James Armstrong	98 63
		Ruth McConnell's Heirs.	
405	106	Charles Pope	123 26
252	114	George Pole	75 18
333	146	Joseph Pope	96 94
272		Samuel Ruth	62 99
203	133	George Gilson	40 22
150	106	Henry Seely	29 70
113		Samuel Peters	22 39
319		Hugh Hoops	63 18
403	106	John Pope	119 73
200		James Hoops	59 40
274		George Hoops	81 41
117		Nathan Foster	23 20
215		Henry Foster	42 57
200		Curtis Clay	37 20
80		John Olden	15 84
35	48	Peter Bordman	6 93
40	131	John Drinker	7 95
		Mary Rhodes.	
109		Melchor Runderhill	32 40
		Charles Watson.	
323	123	Henry Hoops	65 03
223	123	J & H Mellon	45 71
100		Nutter & Sawyer	20 40
		Walter Nutter.	
72		Joseph Pope (part of)	6 93
72		James Thompson	7 63
200		Andrew Weaver	118 80
		Maxwell Lands.	
450		William Gray	44 55
433	153	Joseph Gray	42 96
		Thompson & Somerville.	
350		Jas Foster & Geo Gilson	12 87
		Henry Delozier & Co.	
405	196	James Ruth	241 52
225	122	Martin Myer	66 83
158	16	John Myer	54 95
		Charles Penrose.	
428		Thomas Penrose	127 14
		Eller, Levy & White.	
127	50	William Parker	62 99
123	80	Henry Phillips	60 89
319	147	Simon Walker	155 91
		John G. Miles.	
128		John Hooper	25 35
400		Robert Ewing	31 20
		James Hunter.	
377	106	Lloyd & Hipsch, 1869,	19 24
		CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
		Bayard & Barclay.	
233	154	William Bartin	18 43
100		Samuel Bethel	7 90
233	154	Ezekiel Parmer	18 41
116		William Tirton	9 19
25		John Mitchell	1 93
160		John Servoss	12 64
188		Lewis Wolf	14 88
25		John Young	1 98
200		Abraham Singer	15 80
		Hammond & Dilworth.	
433	153	Jonathan Lewis	34 23
		W. W. Jackson.	
330		Jesse Bush	26 07
		Mrs. Stephens.	
200		Patrick Kelly	15 80
200		Patrick Such	15 80
60		Luke McGuire	4 74
433		James Harris	34 22
130		Sylvester McMullin	10 27
100		Joseph Troxler, 1869,	8 20
433		Morris Wolf	34 23
330		Henry Wolf	26 06
110		Joseph Davis	8 59
400		Henry Davis	31 60
410		Morris Davis	32 39
70		M M Adams	5 53
		Ruth McConnell's Heirs.	
200		Jesse Hoops	15 80
400		Bell & Blair	31 60
		John Brotherline.	
333	154	John Fisher	26 33
168		John Harrison	16 46
40		John Mease	9 48
		William Brodie.	
144		Wallace & Humphrey	11 41
25		Michael J Nagle	1 03
224		Joseph Harris	33 68
		CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.	
82		Widow Stewart	6 50
77		Williams & Buck	7 13
		CROYLE TOWNSHIP.	
440		Henry West	73 04
245	54	Penn'a R R Co	61 42
Lot No.	3	Ann Maria Balen, 1868,	
" "	4	" " " "	
" "	3	" " " 1869,	
" "	4	" " " "	3 32
" "	4	Samuel Thomas, '68 & '99,	1 86
ACRES.			
40		John Knepner, jr	4 98
		Margaret McMullin.	
122		John Clark	15 22
		JACKSON TOWNSHIP.	
		James C Fisher.	
100		John Cunningham	6 53
305	105	Thomas Morris	20 01
194		Robert Morris	12 72
100		John White	6 53
92		Paul Bolty	6 09
300		Mathias Stough	19 58
405		John Hubly	52 83
46		Thomas White	6 09
300		John McAnulty	39 15
		Mulford & Altens.	
139		Daniel Levy	18 21
413		William Morris	53 77
208		Isaac Benson	27 16
42		Alexander Hunter	5 59
181		Daniel Farley	23 60
184		Joseph Ewing	24 04
89		James Reese	11 60
404	185	John Simpson	52 83
116		Samuel Davis	20 20
61		Philip Alwine	5 33
116		James Bracken	13 05
438		Lloyd & Hill (Buchan)	76 41
415		Lloyd & Hill (Holt)	72 21
440		Van Camp Bush	57 42
		William M Cooper & Co.	
233		John Wigton (part of)	38 28
500		James Stills	25 65
300		John Stoner	39 15
31		George R Shoup	4 01
12		Rudolph Fulcimer Estate	2 61
50		Abraham Goughnour	4 35
		GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.	
48		Dr John T Christy	12 85
		Samuel Calvin.	
190		Aaron Bowen	33 82
		Francis Christy.	
150		Wm McDougal (part of)	17 80
220		Mifflin Hannan	39 96
		Patrick Shields.	
62		Robert Whitehead	11 07
200		Solomon Ramey	35 60
		John Buchanan.	
14		R G Johnston	8 77
400		Martha Hannan	71 20
400		Nicholas Bell	71 20
400		Thomas Gorman	71 20
		B M. Johnston.	
80	83	Bernard Farley	16 23
		RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.	
		Jacob Snyder.	
440		John Andrews	16 50
439		John Morrison	16 50
440		Valentine Oster	16 50
160		Martin McDonald	12 06
400		Martin McDonald	30 00
		Francis Devlin.	
117		William Nichols	13 30
81		Thomas Smith (part)	6 10
50		Thomas Smith	3 75
245	54	Penn'a R R Co	55 50
		King & Storm.	
75		Isaac Brennan	5 63
		E. Shoemaker, Sr.	
400		Henry Rice	30 00
223		James Costlow	16 76
100		Francis Devlin	7 50
197		Henry Barrington	7 50
		SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP.	
439	80	John Nagle	38 22
439	80	Henry Wood	38 22
439	80	James Dalton	38 22
439	80	James Searight	38 22
		King & Storm.	
439	120	John Eberman, 1868,	18 45
357	80	Isaac Brennan	34 84
440		William Smith, D D	38 28
		Cambria Iron and Coal Co.	
370	40	Israel Jones	32 19
429		Wilson Hunt	37 35
440		Ebenger Branham	38 28
130		H & Cornelius Zellers	11 81
		Hopple & Stoneback.	
439	120	John Eberman, 1869,	19 77
		SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.	
		James C. Fisher.	
37		William Cook	2 32
131		Peter Blight	8 32
241	118	William Campton	21 46
43		Martin Kendrick	3 86
		Stephen Parcal.	
160		John Baldwin	14 24
100		Henry Vanderslice	8 90
100		Morgan James	26 70
200		James Thompson	71 20
150		Joseph Thomas	26 70
		Hugh Peach & T. J. Rye.	
146		S W Fisher	15 92
64		William Warnick	17 12
260		Fisher's Heirs	19 14
		William McCombis.	
23		Peter Blight	2 08
95		John Biddle	8 37
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.	
109	155	Adam Ross	16 77
248	166	George W Hodges	40 04
80		Henry Sergent	4 62
		WASDINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
81		Thomas Jackson	17 76
50		M M Adams	3 75
		Michael Dunegan.	
439		George Gutwalt	32 08
		R. M. S. Jackson.	
150		Peter Watt	9 95
		Philip Noon.	
100		Henry Gillen	21 90
400		Frederick Hinton	29 20
200		Samuel Hinton	16 60
		T. White & Sons.	
1200		Arent Sonman	131 40
1000		Arent Sonman	109 50
1561		Arent Sonman	170 89
150		Henry Sharp	10 95
176		Henry L Patterson	38 58
100		A M & R White	21 90
272		F George	19 88
200		Philip West	14 60
50		Hugh McCloskey	3 75
314		Richard Sharp Estate	34 02
		Michael Ryan.	
304		George M Reed	23 12
		WHITE TOWNSHIP.	
		George D Morgan.	
302		Simon Walker	18 87
500	17	Thomas Lanburh	422 47
		James Bingham.	
69		Lewis Wolf	5 75
338		John Martin	10 79
217		John Thompson	5 81
174	108	Apple & Barger	28 92
483	153	Apple & Barger	72 05
		High Maxwell.	
116		Thomas Town	7 25
		Bayard & Barclay.	
433	153	Robert Atkins	83 31
100		Joseph Hutchins	24 90
		Rob't Bakewell's Heirs.	
410	60	Robert Boggs	25 60
410	60	Mary Brown	25 60
410	60	Andrew Small	25 60
		Jacob Dennith.	
433	153	William Coates	71 90
371	73	William Ruth	61 61
221		William West	36 71
		Mary Rhodes.	
60		Frederick Doersch	3 96
		Fitch & Boyton.	
263		James Wilson	21 84
102	169	William George	8 46
200	7	Abraham Witmore	33 20
30		Thomas Keatlan	1 94
		Harmon Haupt.	
47		Jeremiah Musser	6 23
98		Jacob Kring	12 45
		James Gallagher.	
433		Patrick Boreland	9 09
100		John Myers	8 30
179	81	George Graff	22 87
1400		Lloyd, Hill & Holliday	232 40
		James Gill.	
4		Graff & Malone	70
25		G Walters	1 62
70		Henry Such	3 01
370		Morris Such	15 34
433		Patrick Shroud	18 04
		Charles Ranstead.	
445		Alexander Brown	73 77
250		James M Clay	82 20
445		Thomas Brown	182 85
445		William Harris	27 76
445		John Harris	27 16
446		James Reed	185 35
130	18	John Clay	16 97
200		P Sneeringer	24 90
		L. D. Weld.	
381	158	Frederick Molyneux	39 75
140		John Barron, jr	5 81
		Apple & Barger.	
216	156	Henry Phillips	35 38
433	153	Simon Walker	71 90
36		Patrick Donahoe	3 74
45		John Ketland	3 74
433	153	Thomas Sanburn	35 95
		John Robinson.	
532	80	Henry Phillips	347 31
433	163	Martin Bush	9 08
533	163	Matrix Such	9 08
415		Morris Bush	9 08
159		Henry Bush	12 45
100		Joseph Boocland	8 30
		John Plommer.	
393		Thomas Canby	40 67
221	19	John Craig	45 84
100		David Jackson	4 15
100		Henry Kepple	6 23
100		William Barlin	8 30
31		Lewis Wolf	2 57
100		William Lambert	16 60
100		William Brodie	16 60
50		John Servoss	8 30
		Wm. Spade.	
150		Joseph Berdine	6 45
		G M. Reade.	
371	73	William Rush	16 01
		YODER TOWNSHIP.	
150		Heirs of C Ihmsen	5 63
60		George Shrum	4 02
260		Henry Sutton	3 71
		George Gates.	
295		John Steel	10 05
300		Hershberger	10 05
60		Gorgas, Cohick & Sharp	2 01
		David Gates.	
400		Jacob Crook	13 40
27	17	Francis Devlin	1 83
29		John Miller	6

1870. SPRING. 1870.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c.,

COAL SHOVELS; MINE LAMPS; OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES;

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Old Stoves Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors;

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wicks and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TO CASH BUYERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors; Shears, Razors and Strops Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds; Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks; Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes; Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Oil Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks; Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH!

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Singleton, Esq., on High street, opposite the store of Zahm & Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only guarantee perfect in make and material, but fully as moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my work and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.

VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869. tf.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 68 Fourth Avenue,

Adjoining new Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

ISAAC JONES, President.
WM. H. SMITH, Vice President.
S. S. CARRIER, Sec. and Treas.
B. C. PARKE, Accountant.
E. B. TODD, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jacob Painter,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey,
Harvey Childs, Wm. H. Smith,
Isaac Jones, D. W. C. Bidwell,
Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.

Statement of October 30, 1869:

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate,	$502,357 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par.	25,000 00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, at par.	25,000 00
Real Estate.	2,720 47
Office Furniture.	418 60
Cash.	51,400 32
Total.	$607,496 39

LIABILITIES:

Amount due Depositors	$550,103 71
" " " Interest).	
Nov. 1, 1869.	14,027 79
Contingent Fund.	43,364 89
Total.	$607,496 39

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November; which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal, and COMPOUNDED.

Open for Deposit from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily; also on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

☞ Money loaned on Bond and Mortgage only. Slips for the use of depositors who cannot visit the city, and copies of Charter and By-laws furnished by mail

S. S. CARRIER.

Secretary and Treasurer,

No. 68 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

November 25, 1869. 5m.

THE NEW ETNA

REAPER AND MOWER!

GREATLY IMPROVED,

With double motion, or change of speed at will. By the movement of an easy working lever, without stopping the team, the speed can be easily changed from fast to slow, and from slow to fast; or by the same lever can be thrown entirely out of gear. Also a grand improvement in the new Geared Reel that is so popular, and with a new Self-Rake and other improvements, the "ÆTNA" is conceded to be far ahead of all its competitors in every essential quality of a successful machine.

Farmers,

If you want to get the best *Reaper and Mower* manufactured, call at George Huntley's House-Furnishing and Agricultural Depot and see the famed "ÆTNA," or send for the new pamphlet of grand improvements for 1870, sent free to any address.

"Poor women are comfortable, and orphans cry for bread, because husbands and fathers lived and died uninsured."

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, Pres't. JOHN S. WILSON, Sec.

All policies non forfeitable. All policies are payable at death or 80 years of age.

ECONOMY in management, CARE in the selection of risks, PROMPTNESS in the payment of death claims, and SECURITY in the investment of its immense funds, are rigidly adhered to and have always characterized this Company.

J. FRANK CONDON,

Special Agent.

Nov. 11, 1869.-1y.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

UNION & CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. MORTGAGE BONDS.

No. 40 South Third St., Philadelphia.

BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE all issues of U. S. BONDS on the most liberal terms. Gold bought and sold at Market Rates. Coupons Cashed. Stocks bought and sold on Commission only. Accounts received and interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight. [mar.3.-1y.]

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to sail from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

EBBR & CO.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT OF A. D. CRISTE, ASSIGNEE OF JAMES A. O'BRIEN.—And now, March 16, 1870, on motion of Messrs. Johnston & Scanlan, John Fenlon appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the accountant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor will sit at his office in the Borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF MAY, 1870, for the purpose of his appointment, and all persons interested in the distribution are requested to attend at the time and place indicated. JOHN FENLON, Auditor.

Ebensburg, March 24, 1870. 3t.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE THE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[e.14.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(Conducted on the European Plan.)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.

Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.

Using both threads directly from the spools.

No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.

Wide range of application without change of adjustment.

The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, and the WORK DONE by them, wherever exhibited in competition.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines. ☞ For sale by C. T. ROGERS, Ebensburg. [June 3, 1869.-1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON

my20.-1y. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N.Y.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with steady employment at home, the whole of the time or spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $1 per evening. Boys and girls can nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO. Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY!

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Sartain and others. Also, a splendid colored fruit piece containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardener and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men. It is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly 900 copies sold in a few small townships; and and, in many cases, hundreds in a single twp. Agents can find no better employment at any time. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make the most successful agents for this book, and now is the proper time to take hold of it. If you wish to engage in the business send for circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,

614 Arch St., Phila., Pa., 139 Race St., Cincinnati, O., 60 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., 503 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo., 1 2 Main St., Springfield, Mass. [mar.10.-4t.]

Lorillard's "EUREKA" Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia—wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin Bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

Lorillard's Yacht Club Smoking Tobacco classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all"—it is made of the choicest leaf grown—it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted—it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking—it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as three of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves—it is all it claims to be—"THE FINEST OF ALL."

Lorillard's "CENTURY" Chewing Tobacco. This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

Lorillard's SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and is still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

☞ If your storekeeper does not have the articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere. Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & CO., New York.

JOHN GAY. WM. WELSH.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

302 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE

SAMMEY & ANDREWS, 123 Market St. PHILADA.

GROCERS

R. E. JOHNSTON. J. E. SCANLAN

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

The Ballad of Captain Eyre;

Of the Pacific and Oriental SS. Bombay.

My name was Arthur Eyre, when I sailed,
When I sailed;
My name was Arthur Eyre, when I sailed;
My name was Arthur Eyre, a true British snob, I swear,
Who for Yankees didn't care, as I sailed.

I'd been taught at 'ome, per'aps, ere I sailed,
Ere I sailed;
I'd been taught at 'ome, perhaps, ere I sailed;
I'd been taught at 'ome, per'aps, that John Bull his fingers snaps
At the "cussed Yankee chaps," ere I sailed.

So I steered across the seas, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
I steered across the seas, as I sailed;
I steered across the seas, and sipped my hale at lease;
I was master, "if you please," as I sailed.

Victoria's flag I flewy as I sailed,
As I sailed;
Victoria's flag I flewy as I sailed;
Victoria's flag I flewy, and wore her colors too,
Like a British sailor true, as I sailed.

Off the shore of far Japan, as I sailed,
Off the shore of far Japan, as I sailed;
Off the shore of far Japan, I'la Yankee ship did scan,
That with helm a-starboard ran, as I sailed.

A curse rose to my lip, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
A curse rose to my lip, as I sailed;
A curse rose to my lip as on the Yankee ship
Through the darkness I did slip, as I sailed.

And I ran the Yankee down, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
And I ran the Yankee down, as I sailed;
Ay, I ran the Yankee down, and I left the dogs to drown,
While to Yokohama town on I sailed.

They say they showed a light, as I sailed,
As I sailed;
They say they showed a light, as I sailed;
They say they showed a light, to tell their hopeless plight,
But "I served them bloody right," as I sailed.

For my name is Captain Eyre, as I sail,
As I sail;
For my name is Captain Eyre, as I sail,
For my name is Captain Eyre, and it's d—d absurd, I swear,
That for Yankees I should care, as I sail!

—*Punchinello.*

Strange Natural Phenomenon.

PHYSICAL CHANGES OF THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

The *Inland Empire* has the following remarkable statement concerning the process of change going on all over the great inland desert between California and Missouri. It says:

For some time past there has been a question before the people of this basin and of the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, that has as yet failed to be satisfactorily answered. It is: Why are the streams carrying more water than in former years? The great plains are fast losing their arid nature, and through them are running streams in places where twenty years ago there was not a drop of water; and where at that time there were small streams, they are now very much enlarged. In many cases this change has been of great value, as it has given to the traveler a supply of water that had previously been denied.

When the first emigrants crossed the plains to California, the great objection urged to the trip was the scarcity of water on the greater part of the route. Within a few years this has all changed, and in the beds of old streams that were dry when first found there is now water for all the purposes required.

The Laramie plains are not now destitute of water, whereas some years ago there was none, and the traveler had to carry water on passing over them. There can be no doubt that for the last ten years there has been a continued increase of water throughout the whole desert country between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada. The Arkansas was dry in 1862 from the Pawnee Fork to the Cimaron crossing, and previous to that time the Pecos was dried up, so that many places the inhabitants were obliged to dig for water. And the Moro Valley and Plains were at that time almost destitute of vegetation. Now the vegetation is luxurious, and it is one of the very best wheat-growing sections.

Denver was built on the banks of an extinct creek, which it was supposed would remain dry, but after the settlement, to the astonishment of the people, it became quite a stream, and is now crossed by bridges.—The Huerfano, the Royal Pecos, and others that were dry during the summer months ten years ago, are now constantly running in full streams. We are satisfied that almost the whole line of the Union Pacific Railroad there is much more moisture in the earth than there was only a few years ago.—Again, Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and it is constantly rising, and it has been urged by those who have paid attention to the subject, that the rise of water there would produce a solution of the Mormon question before Congress would act upon it. When Salt Lake shall rise a few feet higher we shall look for its overflow to reach the Shell Creek range, as evidently at one time as water did cover what is now only an arid valley, not direct in its course, but cut up with ranges, still the continued valley can be traced. This great increase of water will work a great revolution in the opinion of the people as to the capacity of the great plains for agricultural purposes.

The only reason why the great plains cannot be made into good fruit farms is the lack of water and timber, as the land in richness has no superior. The increase of water of which we have spoken will do away with one objection, and the discovery of coal over a distance east of Salt Lake for over six hundred miles will obviate the other. The man who travels over the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-five years from this time will find that the sage brush has given way to crops of all kinds growing in the greatest luxuriance, and that the sturdy farmers with happy homes have taken the places of the wandering red men. In our own State this increase of moisture has been noticed, and the old settlers do not hesitate to say that in many places the streams have increased more than one-fourth in size during the past five years, and in some places where there was no water then there is now small but constantly running streams.

A MAINE MAN gives his method of treating balky horses as follows: "Let me inform humane men and hostlers, and all who hold the rein, that the way to cure balky horses is to take them from the carriage and whirl them rapidly round till they are giddy. It requires two men to accomplish this, one at the horse's tail. Don't let him step out. Hold him to the smallest possible circle.—One dose will often cure him; two doses are final with the worst horse that ever refused to stir."

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?

AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO

OBEY THE SUMMONS?

This you are not, unless you have been to

Wolff's Clothing Store,

and have bought one of those superb

FIREMAN'S COATS,

to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

☞ *NO FIT, NO CHARGE!* ☜

Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East, and his READY MADE

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of

WINTER GARMENTS FOR MEN & BOYS

EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.

☞ OVERCOATS, from the lowest priced Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.

☞ Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30. Pants from $1 50 to $9. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of

NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c.

☞ In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the lowest priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.

GODFREY WOLFF,

Next door to the Post Office, Altoona City.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

NO. 136 VIRGINIA STREET,

Between Julia and Caroline, - ALTOONA.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. In doing solid, upright business and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS,

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest

STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE

Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

ANDREW MOSES.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

LAWSON & BAKER,

FRANKLIN STREET,

In the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING,

Johnstown, Pa,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

WESTERN PRODUCE!

LAWSON & BAKER keep constantly on hand a large supply SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES, DRIED and GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO CIGARS, &c., &c.

Orders solicited from retail dealers, and satisfaction in goods and prices guaranteed.

Johnstown, April 28, 1867.

A GREAT CHANCE

To Save Money!

ALL PERSONS buying Goods from me after this date, and paying CASH for the same, will be allowed TEN PER CENT off regular prices. No discount will be allowed unless CASH is paid down at time of purchase.

☞ Come one! come all! and convince yourselves that MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY BUYING FOR CASH from

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Feb 21, 1870.-tf.

1870. A NEW THING, A BIG THING, 1870.

And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.

ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!

The "House of Tudor" Surrendered TO THE SMALL FRY!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! New Inducements!

{High Street!} {Low Prices!}

A. G. FRY

Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of

DRY & DRESS GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be

SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!

TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!! Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.

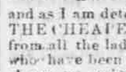
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that at all times you will be supplied at the LOWEST CASH RATES.

Oh my! my eye! it is no lie
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery
Just opened by A. G. Fry,
On the street called High,
More for your money you can buy
Than from any one else, far or nigh.



I design to keep a full line of DRESS GOODS of the most desirable styles and textures, and as I am determined to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, I respectfully solicit a call from all the ladies, and especially from those who have been in the habit of visiting other places to make their purchases. Whatever you want to buy, be sure first to try the store of A. G. FRY.

Ebensburg, May 27, 1869.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY

AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edwin Hass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROAD and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.

Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM. JAS. F. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG, R. E. JOHNSTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

The Cambria Free

WILL BE PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MOR

At Ebensburg, Cambria Co.

At the following rates, payable

One copy, one year,
One copy, six months,
One copy, three months,

Those who fail to pay their subscription until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter, twenty-five, six months, and fifty-two one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, one insertion,
Each subsequent insertion,
Auditor's Notice, each,
Administrator's Notices, each,
Executors' Notices, each,
Estray Notices, each

	3 mos.	6 mos.
1 square, 12 lines,	$ 2 50	$ 4 00
2 squares, 24 lines,	5 00	8 00
3 squares, 36 lines,	7 00	10 00
Quarter column,	9 50	14 00
Third column,	11 00	16 00
Half column,	14 00	21 00
One column,	25 00	35 00

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper,

Obituary Notices, over six lines, per line

Special and business Notices per line for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or notices of a personal nature must be as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements whereby we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Pamphlets, Show Cards, Bill Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in style of the art and at the most reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place are visited on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, and remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical

Office removed to Virginia street, the Lutheran church. Persons in the county or elsewhere who get work done to the amount of Ten Dollars and over have the railroad fare deducted from their bills.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 31, 1867.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND Monday of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Ebensburg town and vicinity. Office in building occupied by J. Buck & Co.'s store. Night calls can be made at his residence, the first door south of A. Haug's tin store. [May 1

R. H. LLOYD, successor to BUNN, Dealer in *Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

W. H. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa.

Drafts on the principal cities and Gold for sale. Collections made and Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or special deposits at interest at fair rates.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, Ebensburg, Pa.

Gold, Silver, Government and other Securities, bought and sold. Deposits allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted.

D. M'LAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in the Exchange Building, Corner of Centre and Main streets. Will attend to all business entrusted to him with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, Attorney at Law, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Fenlon's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - - Johnstown.

KOPELIN & DICK, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, - - - - - Johnstown.

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, immediately east of the hardware store.

F. P. TIERNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg. Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg. Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, in Colonade Row, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in the room recently erected on Centre street, a few doors from High street.

JOHN FENLON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, adjoining residence. Jan 31, 1867.

JOSEPH M'DONALD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg. Office on Centre street, opposite the Mansion House. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.